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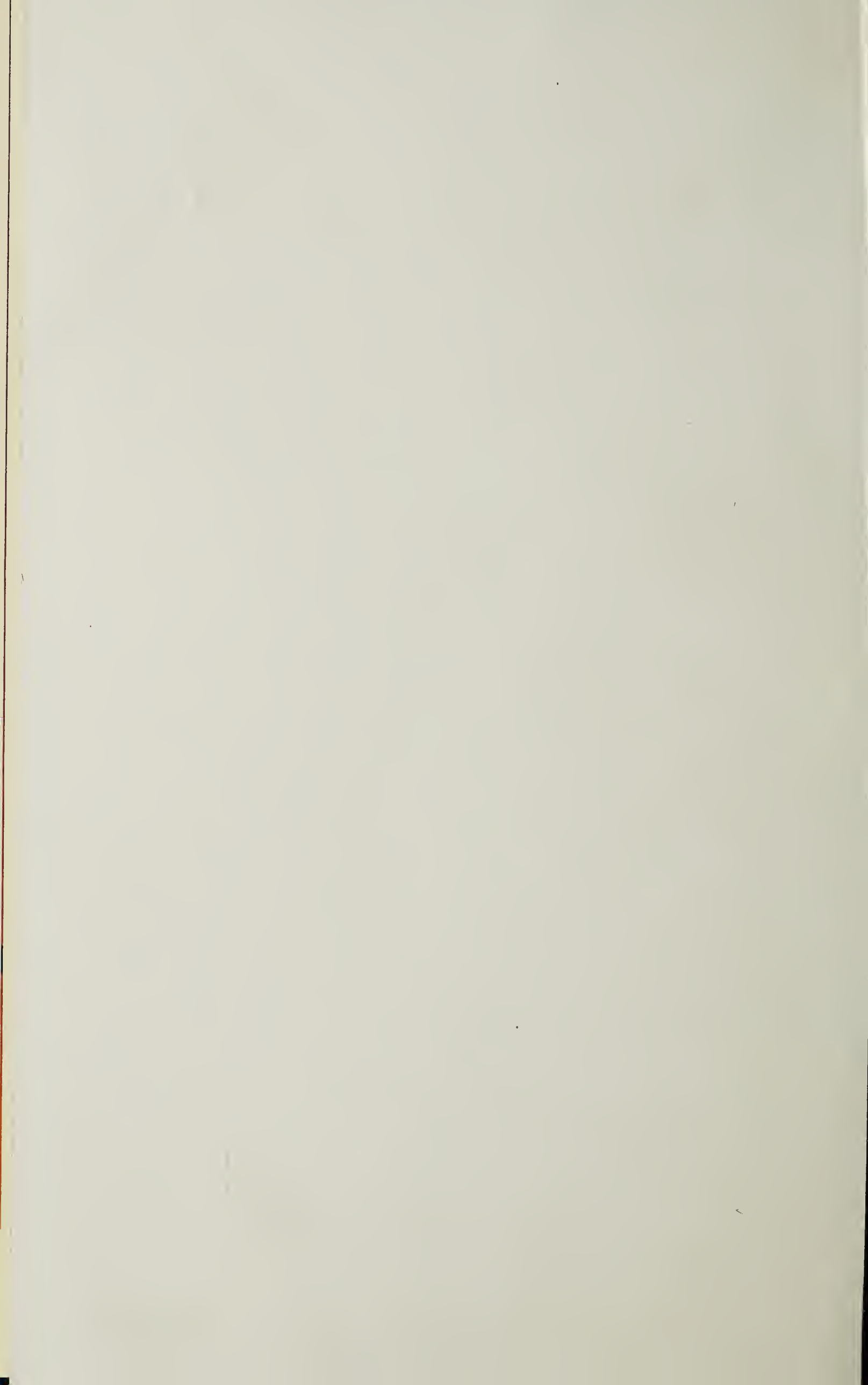
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# BLUE JAY

March 1988





The Blue Jay, founded in 1942 by Isabel M. Priestly, is a journal of natural history and conservation for Saskatchewan and adjacent regions. It is published quarterly by the Saskatchewan Natural History Society, Box 4348, Regina, Saskatchewan. S4P 3W6. CN ISSN 0006-5099.

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**Cover:** *Ruffed Grouse. Ken Lumbis*



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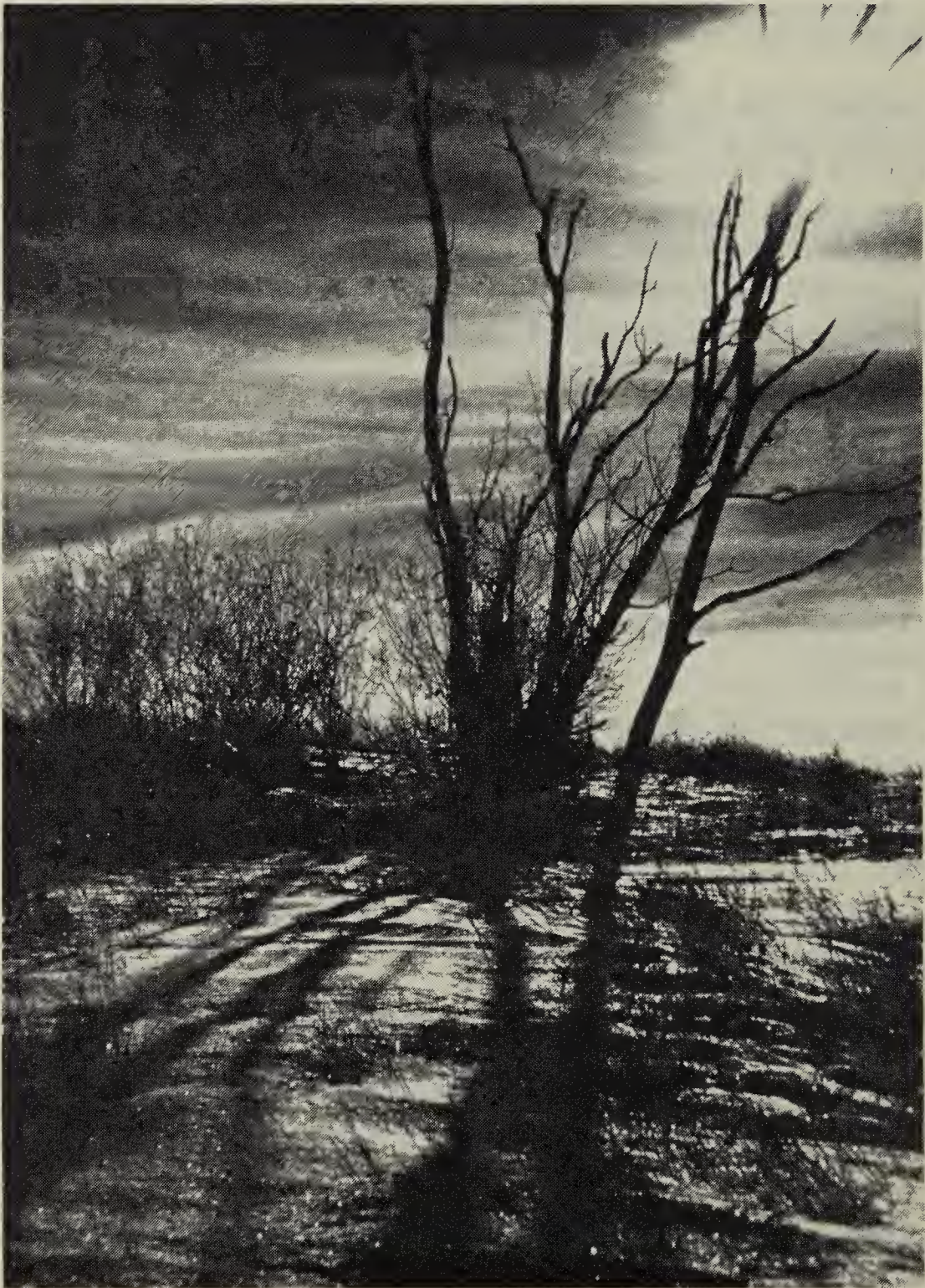
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*Anonymous*



# TONY CAPUSTEN (1915 - 1987)

Anthony Richard Capusten was born on his father's homestead in the Strong Pine district south of Weirdale, Saskatchewan, on 23 July 1916. A life-long interest in nature was aroused by his grade 6 teacher,

Miss Myrtle Anna Bourne, and her Audubon bird cards, in the one-room school at Strong Pine. He died while communing with nature at his beloved cottage, nicknamed "Gopher Ranch," at Emma





Lake, Saskatchewan, on 6 Jul, 1987.

He spoke five languages fluently, read voraciously, taught navigation and photography to Cadets for 25 years, and was the leading authority on Saskatchewan mushrooms, yet he was the most quiet and unassuming of men. He offered his presence and quiet support each time the Prince Albert Natural History Society resumed a period of activity, and was its president in 1961-62, but did not consider himself a leader.

After some years helping on the family farm, Tony attended Regina College to complete high school and then joined the R.C.A.F. as a navigator during the Second World War. Shot down over France, he was cared for by the French resistance — and for the rest of his life kept in contact with his French rescuers, hosting a visit from one of the grandchildren to Canada in 1986. After the war, he again attended the University of Saskatchewan at Regina before re-enlisting for three years of all-weather flying in Australia followed by two years at a base in Prince Edward Island. On his delayed return to civilian life he was the manager of the Bottle and Keg company in Prince Albert, recycling bottles, until his retirement in 1982.

A long-time member of the Saskatchewan Natural History Society, and a director from 1956-1960, Tony was an expert nature photographer, with a particularly fine collection of mushroom photographs. He kept a nature diary and took morning and evening walks along the North Saskatchewan River, rain or shine. His publications in *Blue Jay*, spanning 32 years, included seven notes, all but one illustrated with his own photographs, dealing with edible wild plants, fungi, mushrooms, drilling habits of the pileated woodpecker, and nests of the Common Merganser, Cliff Swallow and Brown-capped Chickadee. He also contributed six book reviews, one letter, and the photograph for the back cover of the

December 1963 issue. He was an Associate Editor of the *Blue Jay* from 1984 until his death.

His daughter, Dr. Bernice Capusten, a radiologist in Red Deer, Alberta, remembers the friction engendered in the family by her acquisition of a cat — Tony felt he must keep it under surveillance to protect the robins. Son Steven's pet crow was no more popular when it flew off with the car keys Tony had left on the hood of his car. The crow landed on the roof of the neighbor's house, but even the arrival of the local fire department with ladders could not retrieve the keys. The Capusten home was haven for any injured bird; over the years robins, warblers, flickers, killdeer, as well as owls and hawks were kept in boxes and cages until well enough to be released along the nearby river bank. Tony had a way with wild birds, but the onset of facial paralysis (Bell's palsy) about 1971 made this more difficult.

He was predeceased by his wife, Mary, in 1974. We will miss Tony's enthusiasm for all of nature, and his quiet smile. — *C. Stuart Houston*, 863 University Drive, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0J8.

#### **Capusten contributions to *Blue Jay*:**

Cliff Swallow 13(2):40  
Brown-capped Chickadee 13(3):36  
Prince Albert and Emma Lake Fungi 21:145  
Common Merganser 41:119  
Edible Wild Plants and Herbs 44:86  
Mushrooms, 1985 44:86  
Pileated Woodpecker 44:142

#### **Book Reviews:**

Wild Life of Australia and New Guinea 15:186  
Mushrooms 17:173  
Eye of Wind 21:40-41  
Fungi 21:145  
Mushrooms of Quebec 44:131  
Canadian Encyclopedia 44:131  
  
Letter 19:188



# MORAY JAMES LEWIS, 1956-1987

On 14 May 1987 Moray Lewis and four members of the Sarawak National Parks Service were about to depart by boat to the island of Pulau Tukung Ara (a wildlife sanctuary) to survey a Bridled Tern colony. With their boat anchored near the mouth of the Sibü River, 25 km northwest of Kuching, the five were eating lunch in the cabin when lightning struck the mast. The lightning passed amongst the five, killing Moray instantly. The others were unharmed.

At the time of his death, Moray was serving as a Wildlife Research Officer with Canadian University Services Overseas (CUSO). He was posted to Malaysia (Sarawak) in February 1986 by CUSO to

provide technical assistance in the operation of the Semengoh Wildlife Rehabilitation Centre near Kuching. This centre houses a variety of protected animals (orangutans, gibbons, etc.) confiscated from people who had illegally taken them as young from the wild. When Moray first arrived, a new rehabilitation centre was under construction and, unable to participate in his assignment, he became involved in other environmental concerns. He discovered that certain tern colonies were threatened because villagers were robbing most of the eggs. Information materials, displays and pamphlets were assembled and tours to kampongs (settlements) were arranged where discussions with villagers were held on the





"Terns of Tukung Ara." The emphasis was on the need to preserve a number of nests in order that the tern colonies survive. Apparently his efforts were well received.

Moray was born in Moose Jaw on 4 November 1956. After attending King George Public School and Central Collegiate in Moose Jaw, he enrolled in a science program at the University of Saskatchewan from which he graduated with distinction. While in Saskatoon, Moray worked for the Department of Biology as a laboratory assistant, and as a research assistant for the Canada Department of Agriculture and the Canadian Wildlife Service. His spare time was spent birdwatching, biking, swimming and photographing (especially wild flowers). One of the more interesting bird records from the Saskatoon area belongs to Moray. This was the observation of all three rails (Yellow, Virginia and Sora) on a cattail-ringed pond near St. Denis. Moray completed a Master's Degree at the University of Calgary on the feeding ecology of shorebirds migrating through south-central Saskatchewan.

Moray was an active member of the Moose Jaw Natural History Society, participating in spring and fall bird counts. In fact, he was a valued addition to any birding party, according to long-time family friend, Leith Knight, who suggested that whatever party Moray accompanied was assured the best count of the day. Moray learned about birds and their habits and gained an appreciation of small mammals, insects and plants along Spring Creek near the family home, along the Moose Jaw River and around the family cottage at Buffalo Pound Lake. A brief note in the *Blue Jay* (June 1971:102) describes his enthusiasm and joy for nature. Prior to joining CUSO Moray spent almost half a year at home during which he and Leith Knight assembled a checklist of birds for Wakamow Valley Authority. He also conducted a small mammal survey in the

Valley, using ingeniously designed homemade live traps for the capture and release of voles and mice.

Other interests of Moray's included classical music, the plight of the underprivileged, and travel. Like some classical music *aficionados*, Moray felt that baroque composers such as Corelli, Bach, and Scarlatti, were the only ones who produced enjoyable music. With my interest in the romantic period, we had many discussions on the best of classical music. He had a playful scorn for me - and since then I have listened to a lot of baroque music. My dominating memory of Moray was of his immense interest in and concern for the poor and under-privileged of the Third World. I was fascinated by discussions in the summer of 1978 with this young man who could eloquently deal with the problem of apartheid. He was cognizant of the issues enunciated by the African National Congress and the narrow outlook of the South African government. His concern for black South Africans and others was heightened by a trip into Mexico, where the appalling conditions of the majority could not escape notice even in the major centres. In contrast with the dominating "me-ism" of our modern youth, he had a very strong desire to help and this led him to apply both to CUSO and World University Service Overseas.

People who came in contact with this quiet, somewhat shy, youth seldom got to know him well. Most of his friends and acquaintances in Canada appear not to have gone beyond discussing birds with him. I miss his friendship and company and our lengthy discussions, the joy of comparing photographs of plants and of travel, and the infrequent, yet enjoyable and educational, trips to study shorebirds. — E.A. Driver, Canadian Wildlife Service, 115 Perimeter Road, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. S7N 0X4.



# A CHECK-LIST OF THE MOTHS OF SASKATCHEWAN

## PART 2 - PROMINENT MOTHS (NOTODONTIDAE)

RONALD R. HOOPER, Box 757, Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan. S0G 1S0

Prominent Moths are medium-sized and of various shades of brown. They resemble Owlet Moths (Noctuidae) but have longer abdomens in proportion to their size; they usually lack a central spot on the underside of the hind wings, and the males have pectinate (feather-like) antennae.

The striped caterpillars lack pro-legs at their ventral ends, which are often extended in the air.

Abbreviations are used in the text for directions (n north, s south, e east, w west).

White-C Chocolate-tip - *Clostera albosigma* Fitch — s Saskatchewan, n to Cumberland House, Deschambault Lake and Smoothstone Lake.

Striped Chocolate-tip - *C. strigosa* (Grt.) — Greenwater Lake, Duck Mountain Park, Maryfield and Moose Mountain Park.

Bruce's Chocolate-tip - *C. brucei* (Hy. Edw.) — Douglas Park.

Common Chocolate-tip - *C. apicalis* (Wlk.) — s Saskatchewan, n to Otter Rapids.

Yellow-necked Apple Worm - *Datana ministra* (Drury) — s Saskatchewan, n to Saskatoon.

White-dotted Prominent - *Nadata gibbosa* (J.E. Smith) — throughout Saskatchewan.



Yellow-necked Apple Worm R. Hooper



White-dotted Prominent R. Hooper

Fissured Prominent - *Pheosia rimosa* Pack — s Saskatchewan, n to La Ronge and Buffalo Narrows.

Elegant Prominent - *Odontosia elegans* (Stkr.) — s Saskatchewan, n to La Ronge.

Base-streaked Prominent - *Notodonta scitipennis* Wlk. (*N. stragula* Grt.) — s Saskatchewan, n to Somme, Bjorkdale and Saskatoon.

Simple Prominent - *N. simplaria* Graef — s Saskatchewan, n to Somme.

Double-toothed Prominent - *Nerice bidentata* Wlk. — Roche Percee and Fort Qu'Appelle.



Small Pebble - *Gluphisia septentrionis* Wlk — throughout Saskatchewan.

Avimacula Pebble - *G. avimacula* Hudson — Fort Qu'Appelle.

Lintner's Pebble - *G. lintneri* (Grt.) — Fort Qu'Appelle.

Gray Furcula - *Furcula cinerea* (Wlk.) — s Saskatchewan, n to Battlefords Park.

Willow Kitten - *F. occidentalis* (Lint.) — s Saskatchewan, n to Hudson Bay and Loon Lake.

Poplar Kitten - *F. scolopendrina* (Bdv.) — s Saskatchewan, n to Greenbush Campsite.

Modest Kitten - *F. modesta* (Hudson) — s Saskatchewan, n to Wadena and Battlefords Park.

Black-etched Prominent - *Cerura scitiscrita* Wlk. — Kamsack.

White-headed Prominent - *Symmerista albifrons* (J.E. Smith) — Maryfield.

Sharp-toothed Symmerista - *S. canicosta* Franc. — Tantallon.

Black-spotted Prominent - *Dasylophia anguina* (J.E. Smith) — s Saskatchewan, n to Fort Qu'Appelle, Moose Jaw and Estuary.

White-blotched Heterocampa - *Heterocampa umbrata* Wlk. — Maryfield.

Saddled Prominent - *H. guttivitta* (Wlk.) — Maryfield and Tantallon.

Double-lined Prominent - *Lochmaeus bilineata* (Pack.) — e Saskatchewan, w to Trossachs, n to Cumberland House.

White-tipped Prominent - *Schizura ipomoeae* Dbldy. — s Saskatchewan, n to Gilbert Lake (se of Southend).

Chestnut Schizura - *S. badia* (Pack.) — Cumberland House and Erwood.

Variegated Prominent - *S. unicornis* (J.E. Smith) — Trout Lake (n of La Ronge).

Red-humped Caterpillar - *S. concinna* (J.E. Smith) — s Saskatchewan, n to Smeaton.

Black-blotched Schizura - *S. leptinoides* (Grt.) — s Saskatchewan, n to La Ronge.

Red-washed Prominent - *Oligocentria semirufescens* (Wlk.) — s Saskatchewan, n to La Ronge.

Angle-lined Oligocentria - *O. perangulata* (Hy. Edw.) — Preeceville, Fort Qu'Appelle and Trossachs.

#### EXPECTED SPECIES

Angle-lined Prominent - *Clostera inclusa* (Hbn.) — e Canada, w to Rocky Mountain House, Alberta.

Angulose Prominent - *Peridea angulosa* (J.E. Smith) — w to Brandon, Manitoba.

Georgian Prominent - *Hyperaeschra georgica* (H.-S.) — w to Brandon, Manitoba.

White Furcula - *Furcula borealis* (Guer-Meneville) — recorded w to Edmonton, Alberta by K. Bowman.

<sup>1</sup> COVELL, C.V., Jr. 1984. A field guide to the moths of eastern North America. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.

<sup>2</sup> FORBES, W.T.M. 1948. Lepidoptera of New York and neighboring states, Part II. Cornell. Univ. Agric. Experiment Stn., Ithaca, N.Y.

<sup>3</sup> SORENSEN, J.T. 1971. A survey of the Notodontidae present in the University of Minnesota collection. *The Mid-continent Lepidoptera Series*, V. 2(26). St. Paul, Minn.



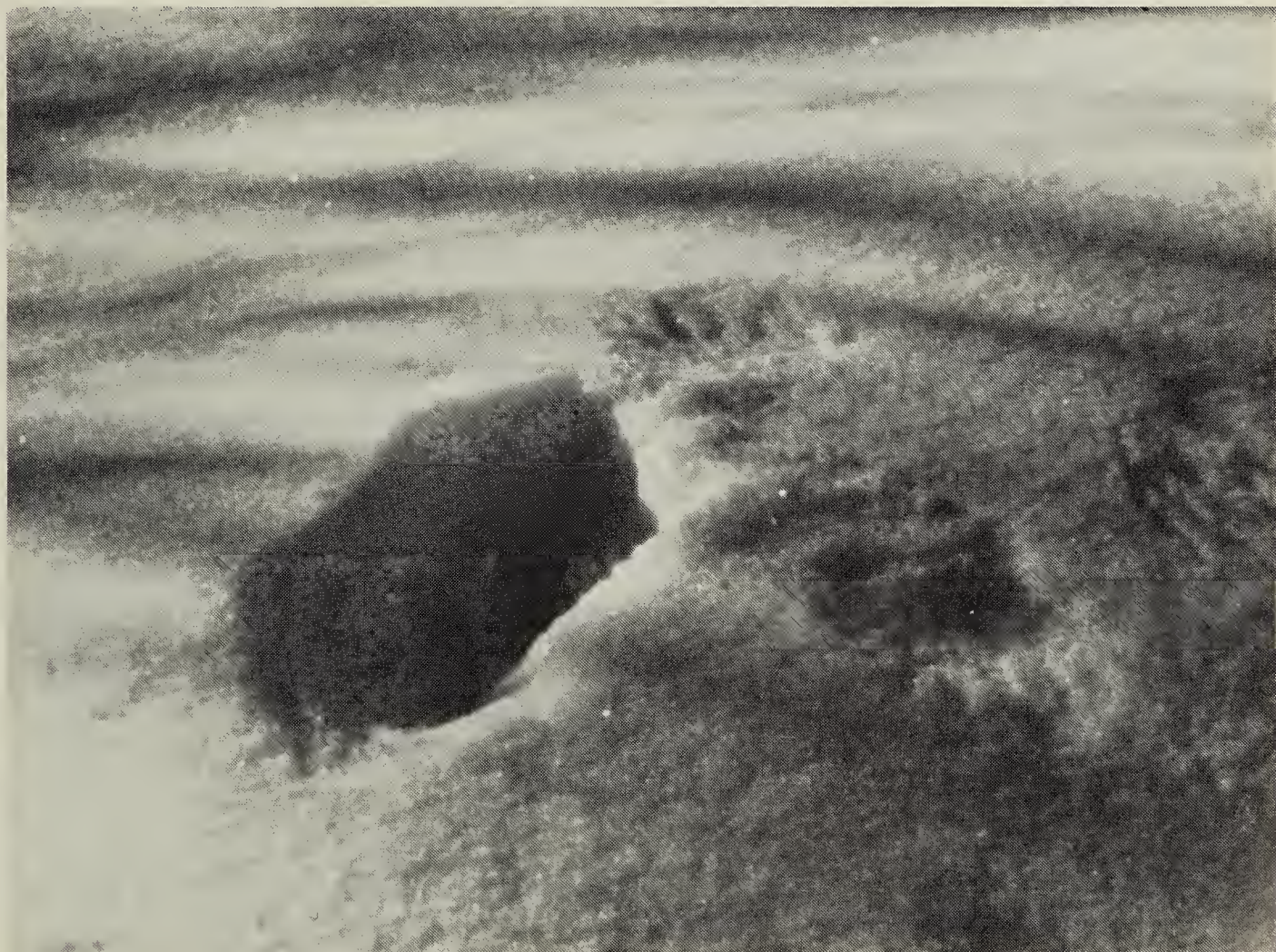
# 46th ANNUAL SASKATCHEWAN CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT - 1987

Compiled by MARY I. HOUSTON, 863 University Drive, Saskatoon,  
Saskatchewan. S7N 0J8

Saskatchewan began its second Century of Concern for Wildlife with an all-time record of 611 Christmas bird counters in a near-record 82 localities (83 in 1986). Such increased participation, aided by mild weather, produced more variety than ever. The number of species observed throughout the province far exceeded previous totals — 97 species (plus one race) were seen on count days, with two additional species during count period — for a total of 99 species recorded between 17 December and 3 January. The previous high was 84 species (78 seen on count days with 6 additional during count

period) in 1981.

Some centers responded with enthusiasm to the "kick-on" theme, masterminded by Cam and Joy Finley in Edmonton. Prince Albert National Park outdid all other Canadian centers in terms of the greatest per capita participation in Canada, since 28 of its 48 participants were residents or staff at Waskesiu which has a winter (off-season) population of only 90. (Last year they had 10 observers out). They also sighted a record number of species (21) and individuals (435) for their area on a count day.



*Ruffed Grouse prints in snow*

*G.L. Holroyd*



Similarly, Duval increased participation from 4 last year to 9 this year; Fort Walsh, from 14 to 19; Govenlock, 10 to 14; Indian Head, 34 to 41; Kelvington, 2 to 9; Moose Jaw, 26 to 30; Pike Lake, 12 to 18; Regina, 35 to 44; Saskatoon, 50 to 74; and Weyburn, 10 to 21. Weather conditions and ease of travel were equally favourable in 1986, so congratulations are due to all those who made the special effort to "get involved" this year.

The only new species added to the all time list was a Water Pipit seen at Govenlock. This brings the species seen on Count Days to 144, with 5 additional species seen during count periods, for an all-time total of 149 Christmas period species.

The other exciting event was a minor incursion of Mountain Chickadees. Single individuals were reported from Fort Qu'Appelle, Marsden and Skull Creek. The only previous CBC record was from Skull Creek in 1966. Another noteworthy sighting was of a Rosy Finch at Loon Lake, north of its usual winter range, from 1 through 20 December. More summer birds than usual remained over Christmas, probably because of the very mild weather. Frank Roy reported that only

once before in all recorded history, in 1974, had Cold Lake been still completely ice free by 25 December. In addition to various land birds lingering on, the waterbirds included a Tundra Swan (2 localities), Double-crested Cormorant (2 localities), 8 species of ducks and 5 species of gulls. On the other hand, numbers of Grosbeaks, Redpolls, Snow Buntings and Waxwings were low in most localities.

At Naicam, Ron and Julie Jensen reported a large, white gull which best fit the description of a Glaucous-winged Gull, never before reported in Saskatchewan. However, since there were no substantiating photographs available, we have listed it as an unidentified gull. (For details, see article in this issue).

Following is a list of participants from the 82 localities and a map. Four tables then summarize the results. Table 1 provides the coverage and weather. Table 2 lists the species reported from more than five localities on count day, indicating additional species during count period by means of a + sign. Table 3 gives numbers and locations for species seen in five or fewer locations. Table 4 present numbers and locations of those birds unidentified as to species.



*Gray Partridge*

*J.B. Gollop*



## Count Areas and Participants

(Names of compilers are in italics. Numbers of participants in each count are in parentheses following the names.)

1. ABERNETHY-KATEPWA. Isabel Barnsley, Dick Barton, Ron Bittner, Del Cairns, Jake Cairns, Marge Chomoway, Ron Hooper, Alice Laing, Joy McKen, Lorne Rowell, Wanda Stueck. (11)
2. ASSINIBOIA. Ed Bearss, Gordon Brunt, Jack Burgeson, Cecil T. Hayward, Wilf Prentice, Ken Schuweiler. (6)
3. BANGOR. Jean Hilton, Sheila Popowich, Don Thompson. (3)
4. BATTLEFORD. Jean Anderson, Barry Craig, Ron Dewald. (3)
5. BIGGAR. Arvid Pederson, Guy Wapple, Marguerite Wapple, Robert Wapple, Rodney Wapple. (5)
6. BIG GULLY CREEK. Anemone Harris, Valeriana Harris, Wayne Harris, Sheila Lamont. (4)
7. BIRCH HILLS. Moe Mareschal, Terry Toews, Don Weidl. (3)
8. BROADVIEW. Dave J. Chaskavich, Don Weidl. (2)
9. BROMHEAD. Carol Bjorklund, Wayne Harris. (2)
10. CABRI. Carman Dodge, Genevieve Greif. (2)
11. CARRAGANA. Margaret Back, Stan Back. (2)
12. CLEARWATER LAKE. Cliff Matthews. (1)
13. CODETTE. W.G. Harstad. (1)
14. CRAVEN. Samuel Bergerman, Curtis Buhay. (2)
15. CROOKED LAKE P.P. Doug Boivin, David Chaskavich, Don Weidl, Tony Weidl. (4)
16. DALMENY. Jeremy Quiring, Stu Quiring, Karen Rispin, Loyd Sperling. (4)
17. DILKE. Margaret Belcher, Ken McArton, George Metz, Bertha Wilson. (4)
18. DUVAL. Rolf Antonowitsch, Wendy Antonowitsch, Enid E. Cumming, George Herber, Joe Materi, Dean J. Nernberg, Lloyd S. Saul, Mark Todd, Lyle Turner. (9)
19. ENDEAVOUR. Norman Harris. (1)
20. ESTEVAN. Alan R. Smith. (1)
21. FORT QU'APPELLE. Dick Barton, Del Cairns, Rus Cairns, Bernard De Vries, Ronald Hooper, Alice Laing, Lois Lamontagne, Vic Lamontagne, Jack Lowe, Allan Mlazgar, Raymond Mlazgar, Paul Paquin, Mary Pletz, Enola Rak, Harold Ross, Doreen Rowell, Lorne Rowell, Joe Rumancik, Steve Rumancik, Ron Simmonds, Mary Jo Skolensky, Dorothy Williams. (22)
22. FORT WALSH. David Bailey, Martin Bailey, Carol Bjorklund, Dixie Black, Paul Chytyk, Enid Cumming, Bob Ewart, Anemone Harris, Valeriana Harris, Wayne Harris, Trevor Herriott, Paul James, Bob Kreba, Sheila Lamont, Susan McAdam, Ron Meyers, Wilkes Parsonage, Sandra Wapple, Guy Wapple. (19)
23. GARDINER DAM. Harley Forsberg, Anemone Harris, Valeriana Harris, Wayne Harris, Sheila Lamont, Susan McAdam, Guy Wapple, Sandra Wapple. (7)
24. GLAMIS-WISETON. Grev L. Jones. (1)
25. GOOD SPIRIT LAKE. Bill Anaka, Joyce Anaka, Julia Wiwchar. (3)
26. GOVENLOCK. David Bailey, Martin Bailey, Carol Bjorklund, Paul Chytyk, Enid Cumming, Anemone Harris, Valeriana Harris, Wayne Harris, Robert Kreba, Sheila Lamont, Susan McAdam, Ron Myers, Guy Wapple, Sandra Wapple. (14)
27. GRAND CENTRE-PIERCELAND. Elaine Goh, Bill Kervin, Frank Roy, Margaret Roy. (4)
28. GREENWATER LAKE PARK. Jean Dalke, Herman Duerksen, Don Forbes, Donald Hooper, Leila Hooper, Doris Terry. (6)
29. HERBERT. Don Weidl, Brenda Winch. (2)
30. HUMBOLDT. Ed Brockmeyer, Mike Volk. (2)



31. INDIAN HEAD. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Barrett, Mrs. Jan Beattie, Corol, Coralee, Denise, Graeme and Mark Beaulieu, *Vic Beaulieu*, Bernard and Marg Bosgoed, Yvonne Brown, Eric, Kara and Roger Gray, Gordon Howe, Helen King, Greta, John, Mary, Peter and Winda Kort, Rose and Roy McLaughlin, Bruce, Claire, Erin and Richard Neill, Dora Nichols, Adam, Heidi, Joan and Lorne Scott, Joyce Skinner, Mary Skinner, Gordon Willerth, Garbara, Garth Jackie, Ken, Yocelyn Willoughby. (41)
32. KAMSACK-TOGO. Mabel Bausiuk, Jean Bobick, Fred Erhart, Anita Kluch, Cusie May, Archie MacDonald, Ann McIvor, Jessie and Dallas Rezansoff, *Isabel Ritchie*, Stan Stone, Sr., Grace Theis. (12)
33. KEDLESTON (east of Dilke). Doug Laing, *Vera Laing*, George Metz (3)
34. KELVINGTON. Patrick Finnie, Helen Hilbig, Howard Hope, Ruth Hope, Jill Rennie, Lloyd Saul, *Dianne Sloan*, Graham Sloan, Marguerite Sloan. (9)
35. KENASTON. *Lawrence Beckie*. (1)
36. KINDERSLEY. *Gerry Essar*, Michael Essar. (2)
37. KUTAWAGAN LAKE. *Wayne Harris*, Sheila Lamont. (2)
38. LA RONGE. *Jim Paul*. (1)
39. LAST MOUNTAIN LAKE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNIT. Anemone Harris, Valeriana Harris, *Wayne Harris*, Sheila Lamont (4)
40. LEADER. *Daisy D. Meyers*. (1)
41. LEASK. *Alvin Lasich*. (1)
42. LITTLE MANITOU LAKE. E. A. Driver, *Alan R. Smith*. (2)
43. LIVELONG. *Sarah Pavka*. (1)
44. LOON LAKE. *Penny Davis*, Frank Scott, Paul Scott. (3)
45. LOVE-TORCH RIVER. *Bert Dalziel*, Duke Dalziel, Joan Dalziel, Betty Donovan, Bruce Donovan, Dorothy Humphrey, Bill Matthews, Lynn Matthews, Dave Sundberg, Irene Westman, Stan Westman. (11)
46. LUSELAND. Bob and Val Finley, Estelle Finley, *Kim Finley*, Bill Frey, Bill and Donna Holton, Bev, Brent, Dustin and Levi Honeker, Katrina and Travis Martfeld, Art and Lois Meier, Joe Roszlein, Ev Wagner. (17)
47. MAIDSTONE BRIDGE. Anemone Harris, Valeriana Harris, *Wayne Harris*, Dan Lamont, Sheila Lamont. (5)
48. MARSDEN. Eileen Graham, *Lois A. Wooding*. (2)
49. MAYMONT. *Donovan G. Florence*. (1)
50. MELVILLE. *Marion MacLean*. (1)
51. MISSINIEPE. *Shirley Glass*. (1)
52. MOOSE JAW. Fran and Jim Bacon, Orville Barnstable, Edith Bell, Doug and Helen Brunsden, Ben and Isabelle Cruise, John Docherty, Doug Francis, Ken Guy, Kerry Hanley, Pat Kern, Eve King, Cy Knight, *Leith Knight*, Connie and Hugh McIntyre, Richard and Wilma Pickering, Gavina Reekie, Hubert Ripley, Arie and Henry Van Dorland, Sheina Wait, Ed and Grace Walker, Harvey and Maureen Williams, Casey Zath. (30)
53. NAICAM. Julie Jensen, *Ron Jensen*, W. Yanchinski. (3)
54. NIPAWIN. Inge Brown, Betty Christiansen, Joyce Christiansen, *W.G. Harstad*. (4)
55. PIKE LAKE. Paul and Vi Coutu, Marie Dunn, Hartley Fredeen, Mary Gilliland, *Bernie Gollop*, Helen Hobbs, Ron Jensen, Gwenna Moss, Menno Nickel, Evelyn Paterson, Frank Roy, Lorne Sperling, Nan Story, Ivor Thokle, Jim Wedgwood, Brock and Kay Whale. (18)
56. PINE CREE REGIONAL PARK (NE of Eastend). *James Donovan*. (1)
57. PREECEVILLE. Raza Bezan, *James H. Purdy*. (2)
58. PRINCE ALBERT E. Christie Aschim, *Pamela Burt*. (2)
59. PRINCE ALBERT CITY. *Carman Dodge*, Genevieve Greif, Robert Luterbach, Ted Snow. (4)
60. PRINCE ALBERT NATIONAL PARK



- (PANP). Marilyn Anions, Monte Anions, Eve Attiken, Matthew Awbry, Peter Bakker, Erin Baydack, Karen Baydack, Joey Beaudry, Devon Bell, Doug, Faye, Lee and Meredith Burles, Shawn Cardiff, Shane Carlson, Susan Carr, Dave and Josh Conard, Jan, Peter and Sean Garden, Jason Hargrave, Jim Helm, Doug Hodgins, Arnold Janzen, Darlene and Peter Krasko, Gail and Howard Lancaster, Bob Luterbach, Richard Marr, Brent McDougall, Eugene McNabb, Irene Mooney, *Brad Muir*, Laura Muir, Sharon Putz, Chris Regal, Becky and Eike Scheffler, Jessie Sinclair, Petra Sjouwerman, Merv Syroteuk, Bob Turnbull, Donna, Richard and Ron Umpherville, Joy Unger. (48)
61. QU'APPELLE DAM. Christopher Honig, *Glenn Honig*. (2)
62. RAYMORE. Anemone Harris, Valeriana Harris, *Wayne Harris*, Sheila Lamont. (4)
63. REGINA. Martin Bailey, Keith Barr, Margaret Belcher, Inez Benesh, Sasha Bernatsky, Tom Beveridge, *Carol Bjorklund*, Eric Cooke, Kirsten Costain, Jim Elliott, Bob and Sandra Ewart, Kay Ferguson, Margot Gilligan, Janet Harmsworth, Karen, Katie and Trevor Herriot, Norm Herriot, Dale and Paule Hjertaas, Waren Hjertaas, Phyllis Ilsley, Lillian Jones, Robert Kreba, Carol Kujala, Tony Lang, Lynda Langenbacher, Christine MacDonald, John MacDonald, Lauren Mang, Miles Myers, Dean Nernberg, Brian Rainey, Gillian and Trevor Richardson, Dean and Miriam Richert, Tom Riffel, Jim Rydzik, Pat Sargent, Diane Secoy, Frank and Ian Switzer, Jon Triffo. (44)
64. ROUND LAKE. *Doug Francis*, Joe Grimeau, Pat Kern, Leo Tremblay. (4)
65. SASKATOON. Norma Allen, Juhachi and Mika Asai, Keith Berg, Bob, Garth, Joyce Besant, Maxine Birnie, Ray Bisha, John Bond, Phyllis Brown, Cynthia Campbell, Henry Cariou, Muriel Carlson, Ruby Clarke, Sabine Cordes, Paul and Vi Coutu, Jean Cowell, J. Gifford, Michael Crane, Alan, Arthur, Hartley, Katherine, Kenneth and Linda Fredeen, Eric Densem, Marie Gillespie, *Mary Gilliland*, Bernard, M.F. and Michael Gollop, Fred Goodliffe, Jackie Graham, Bob Green, Bruce Hanbidge, Marty Helgersen, R. W. Hogg, Jane Houlden, David, Don, Mary and Stuart Houston, Bob and Suzy Kohlmeier, Janis Laliberte, Blake and Kay Maybank, Audrey McKibbin, Don and Jo McRobbie, David and Quentin Miller, Betty Mundy, Menno Nickel, Muriel Park, Evelyn Paterson, Donna Pletz, Wilf Ready, David Richeson, Alvena Schnell, Elizabeth Skopik, Jim and Judy Slimmon, Phil Taylor, Ivor Thokle, Jeff Turple, Lena Vella, Hilda Voth, Heather Wagg, Jim Wedgwood, Jim Wood, David Wright. (74)
66. SCOTT. *Guy Wapple*, Sandra Wapple. (2)
67. SKULL CREEK. Allan Bennetto, *James Bennetto*, Doug, Marjorie and Robert Mann, Patty and Peter Robertshaw, Marina and Ray Schuler. (9)
68. SNOWDEN. Edward, Elodie, Irene and Karen Hagel, Danelle, Deni, Stacii and Verna Messer, Iain Richardson, *Lloyd S. Saul*, Lyle Turner. (11)
69. SOMME. Edwin and Shirley Billeter, Sharon Birch, David Black, Florence Chase, *Donald Hooper*, Gordon Johnston. (7)
70. SPINNEY HILL (near Baljennie). *E. A. Driver*, Paul Stevens. (2)
71. SPRING VALLEY. *Flossie Bogdan*, Nick Bogdan. (2)
72. SQUAW RAPIDS. Chris Adam, Anemone Harris, *Wayne Harris*, Sheila Lamont, Susan McAdam, Stan Shadick, Guy Wapple, Sandra Wapple. (8)
73. TISDALE. *Joyce Mohr*. (1)
74. TOMPKINS. *Raymond Olson*. (1)
75. TUBEROSE. *Cliff Matthews*, Gordon and Steven Moreside. (3)



76. WARMAN. *Murray Doell*. (1)
77. WEYBURN. Bill Aldrich, Leo Belanger, Louise Belanger, Ray Belanger, Sophie Belanger, Greg Bobbitt, Jim Charlton, Chris Douglas, Ross Douglas, Norm Flaten, Dick Gutfriend, Dorothy Hannah, Grace Kurtz, Betty Layh, Phil Layh, Cyril Marcotte, Ray Neville, Wally Nicholson, Nick Postey, Doug Pulfer, Stewart Stairmand. (21)
78. WHITE BEAR. Darryl, Floyd, Gary and Laine Jordheim, *Sig Jordheim*, Greg McCulloch. (6)
79. WHITE BEAR LAKE (North of Carlyle). *D. G. Bobbit*, Ross Douglas, Wally Nicholson, Nick Postey, Stewart Stairmand. (5)
80. WHITEBEECH (North of Arran). Ida Wotherspoon, *Lindsay Wotherspoon*. (2)
81. WOLSELEY. *Dale Chay*, Donald Hayward. (2)
82. YORKTON. Bill and Joyce Anaka, Joyce Baines, *Joe Bergerman*, Art Grifith, Elenor and Warren Hjertaas, Lance Irvine, Jim Jowsey, Lorne and Marilyn Lepp, Bret Parlee, Ed and Dorothy Skeene, Beth Turberfield, Harold Wilkinson, Julia Wiwchar. (17)

## GLAUCOUS-WINGED GULL AT NAICAM

RON JENSEN, 1027 King Crescent, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. S7K ON9

The Christmas Bird Count at Naicam on 19 December produced the usual hardy winter birds — and one unusual exception, a Glaucous-winged Gull. This large white-headed gull was feeding on the grid road about 3 km west of Naicam. From a distance of 50 m the white head, breast, belly and tail, grey back and wings, pink feet and yellow bill were distinctly seen. Within seconds, a vehicle passed, putting the bird to flight.

Between 12:15 and 12:25, using 8x30 binoculars and with *Birds of North America* by Robbins et al as a reference, the gull was viewed in flight and then at rest on a stubble field.<sup>6</sup> Viewing conditions were good; although partially overcast it was bright, with light reflecting from the fresh-fallen snow. As the gull flew in arching circles within 150 m, the colour of the primaries were

observed to be the same grey that mantled the back and wings. This was the best feature for separating the Glaucous-winged from the Glaucous Gull as depicted by Robbins. When it settled again within 75 m its large size was noted, roughly equal to that of a Herring or California Gull, with which the author is familiar. The large size, with the tail as long as or longer than the wing tips, excluded the smaller Iceland Gull. Once more the pink feet, yellow bill with a red dot, and a yellow eye were noted, all of which matched the text and illustration in Robbins for the Glaucous-winged Gull.<sup>6</sup>

Julie Jensen and the author returned at 13:30 with a camera. The gull was uncooperative, flying and resting beyond camera range. Blowing snow made viewing conditions less satisfactory. We



again observed the solidly grey back and wings, lacking any contrast in the primary feathers. We would lose the wing outline against the white background and realized the wings were outlined in white, again matching the illustration in Robbins.

Details for an unusual or rare bird sighting were recorded on the CBC tally sheet. It was not until after returning to Saskatoon that it was made apparent how unusual this sighting had been; the species was not on the most recent "Check-list of Saskatchewan Birds." Other field guides, including Peterson, Terres, and the National Geographic field guide, were searched and checked again with Stuart and Mary Houston. All showed the Glaucous-winged Gull with a dark eye. This cast some doubt upon my identification, though the wing pattern was certainly not that of the Glaucous Gull. Bernie Gollop, located three references to the variability of eye colour (from yellow to brown) in the Glaucous-winged Gull.<sup>1 2 5</sup> The author is now quite certain of the identification of Saskatchewan's first Glaucous-winged Gull.

- <sup>1</sup> DEMENT'EV, G.P. and N.A. GLADKOV, Eds. 1951. Birds of the Soviet Union. Translated by the Israel program for scientific translations. Jerusalem, 1969.
- <sup>2</sup> FARRAND, JOHN Jr., Ed. 1983. The Audubon Society Master Guide to Birding, Vol. 2.
- <sup>3</sup> KREBA, R. 1983. Field checklist of Saskatchewan birds. Mus. Natural History, Regina, Sask.
- <sup>4</sup> PETERSON, R.T. 1980. A field guide to the birds of eastern and central North America. Houghton Mifflin, Boston.
- <sup>5</sup> RIDGWAY, R. 1919. The Birds of North and Middle America, Part VIII. Government Printing Office, Washington.
- <sup>6</sup> ROBBINS, C.S., B. BRUUN and H.S. ZIM 1983. A field guide to identification. Birds of North America. Golden Press, N.Y.
- <sup>7</sup> SCOTT, S.L., Ed. 1983. Field guide to the birds of North America. National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C.
- <sup>8</sup> TERRES, J.K. 1980. The Audubon Society Encyclopedia of North American Birds. A.A. Knopf, N.Y.



*Canada Geese, Wascana, 1978*

*Lorne Scott*



Table 1. COUNT COVERAGE AND WEATHER CONDITIONS

LOCALITY												
1. ABERNETHY-KATEPWA	161	1	15	0.5	0.5	-11		40		6	2	Clear
2. ASSINIBOIA	80	0	3	0	0	-2	-5	10	5	2		Clear
3. BANGOR	30	24	2	5	3	-10	-12	22	20	5	3	Mostly clear
4. BATTLEFORD	40	2	1	1	1	-17					0	Clear-cloudy
5. BIGGAR	200	11.5	12	5	2	-16	-21	40	30	10	0	Mostly cloudy
6. BIG GULLY CREEK	150	10	7	4	0	-24	-27	40	30	20	5	Clear
7. BIRCH HILLS	176	5	6	2	0.5	-9	-17	10	0	20	16	Foggy;cloudy
8. BROADVIEW	105	6	3.5	4	0	0	-9	20		3	0	Clear
9. BROMHEAD	176	2	9	1	0	-10		0		1	0	Clear
10. CABRI	92	0	3	0	0	-15	-20	45	35	8	2	Mostly clear
11. CARRAGANA	6.5	4	1	2	8	-4	-10	10	8	20	15	Clear
12. CLEARWATER LAKE	98	0	3	0	0							
13. CODETTE	8	6	1	3	0	-9		0				
14. CRAVEN	25	2	2	1	0	0	-1	0		2	1	Mostly clear
15. CROOKED LAKE PP	133	6	5	2	1	-2	-12	10	0	2	1	Clear
16. DALMENY	40	24	1	10	0	0	-4	10	5	3	0	Partly cloudy; clear
17. DILKE	90	2	2.5	1	3	-10	-20	50	15	5	0	Partly cloudy;overcast
18. DUVAL	180	8	8	3	0	-7	-12	10	0	7	0	Clear; partly cloudy
19. ENDEAVOUR	22	11	1.5	5	2	-8	-13	5	3	23	18	Overcast
20. ESTEVAN	110	5	6	2	0	-5	-9	5	0	2	0	Mostly cloudy; clear
21. FORT QU'APPELLE	190	2	13	0.5	10	-6		25		1		Partly cloudy
22. FORT WALSH	177	67	20	28	2	-5	-10	70	20	45	10	Mostly clear; mostly cloudy
23. GARDINER DAM	255	13	11	5.5	0	-8	-10	40	0	15	0	Mostly cloudy
24. GLAMIS-WISETON	45	2.5	2.5	1	0	-5	-12	5	0	10	0	Clear
25. GOOD SPIRIT LAKE	105	4	5	3	1	-3	-9	25	15	6	2	Mostly clear;partly cloudy
26. GOVENLOCK	150	29	18	14	0	-9	-14	15	0	0		Clear
27. GRAND CENTRE	119	4	4	2	0	0	-3	11	7	7	5	Partly cloudy; mostly clear
28. GREENWATER LAKE PP	58	11	4.5	6	4	-9	-14	0		20	15	Clear
29. HERBERT	79		3			-10		45	30			Blowing snow
30. HUMBOLDT	40	1	2.5	2	3	-1	-5	6	3	12	8	Partly cloudy; mostly clear
31. INDIAN HEAD	109	4	32	8	3	0	-1	8	5	3	0	Clear; mostly clear
32. KAMSACK-TOGO					55	0	-2				5	Mostly clear
33. KEDLESTON	25	0.5	3	1	0	2		15	0	0		Mostly clear
34. KELVINGTON	143	4	6	1.5	3	-11	-26	0		18	3	Clear; mostly clear
35. KENASTON	20	1	3	2	0	5	-15	16		10		Overcast; mostly cloudy
36. KINDERSLEY	40	0	4	0	0	0	-6	7	2	4	2	Mostly clear
37. KUTAWAGAN LAKE	210	5	4	1.5	0	-34	-36	80	50	6	0	Overcast;cloudy with snow
38. LA RONGE	121	6	4	2	1	-3	-7	14	0	35	25	Overcast; mostly cloudy
39. LAST MOUNTAIN LAKE	225	4	6	2	0	0	-6	10	0	5	0	Clear
40. LEADER	4	3	1	3	0	2	-10	0		0		Clear
41. LEASK	25	0	2.5	0	1	-2		5	0	8		Overcast
42. LITTLE MANITOU LAK	135	3	5	1	0	-10	-15	10	5	5	0	Mostly cloudy
43. LIVELONG	0	10	0	3	5	2	-10	10		5	3	Mostly clear
44. LOON LAKE	10	1	0.5	1	4	3	-2	10	5	4		Clear
45. LOVE-TORCH RIVER	200	10	8	4	5	-10	-15	10	0	40	25	Clear; partly cloudy
46. LUSELAND	157	35	4	13	2	-2	-10	5	0	6	2	Clear
47. MAIDSTONE BRIDGE	160	10	7	3	0	-11	-20	70	20	20	0	Cloudy & snowing
48. MARSDEN	76	6.5	5	3	6	3	-5	5		15	8	Mostly cloudy; clear
49. MAYMONT	96	0	2	0	1	4		0		5	3	Partly cloudy
50. MELVILLE	10	1	1	0.5	3	5	-12	15	5	0		Partly cloudy;mostly clear
51. MISSINUIPE					4	15	-16	4	0	7	5	Overcast & light snow; overcast
52. MOOSE JAW	198	22.5	12.5	15.5	3	2	-2	4	0	2	0	Partly cloudy; mostly clear
53. NAICAM	76	4	6	4	0	-2	-3	30	0	30	20	Cloudy & snow; cloudy
54. NIPAWIN	6	8	0.5	6	7	-4	-9	5	0	20	12	Clear
55. PIKE LAKE	167	46	14	17	0	-10	-12	54	0	15	2	Cloudy & snow; cloudy
56. PINE CREE PARK	25	4	2	2	0	-5	-10	6	0	30	3	Clear
57. PREECEVILLE	17	2.5	0.5	3	0.5	-10	-18	8	1	10	3	Clear
58. PRINCE ALBERT EAST					6	-25	-28	50	40	50	20	Mostly clear
59. PRINCE ALBERT CITY	84	8.5	4	3.5	0	-13	-16	25	0	14	12	Partly cloudy; mostly cloudy
60. PANP	130	42	10	20	3	-10	-20	4	3	30	20	Clear
61. QU'APPELLE DAM	15	3	1	2	0	-14	-19	12	8	8	5	Partly cloudy & snow
62. RAYMORE	213	10	8	5	1	-24	-25	30	3	5	0	Clear
63. REGINA	945	86	33	28	0	1	-13	15		4	0	Partly cloudy
64. ROUND LAKE	106	0.5	5	1	4	-8	-13	30	9	0		Most clear;cloudy & light snow
65. SASKATOON	730	156	55	65	37	0	-5	19	7	10	8	Partly cloudy
66. SCOTT	175	3	6	1.5	0	-10	-12	60	30	10	0	Mostly cloudy & light snow
67. SKULL CREEK	10	6	3	2	0.5	3	2	0		20		Mostly clear
68. SNOWDEN	117	3	3	1	1.5	-4	-11	15	0	18	4	Clear
69. SOMME	160	4	4	3	2.5	-8	-18	5	0	25	15	Partly cloudy
70. SPINNEY HILL	90	1	5	0.5	0	-22	-24	15				Light fog



Table 1. (continued)

LOCALITY												
71. SPRING VALLEY	39	5	2	2	0	-10	-22	8	0	2	0	Clear; mostly clear
72. SQUAW RAPIDS	40	80	17	16		-10	-14	5	0	30	20	Overcast & light snow
73. TISDALE	40	0	2	0	4	-5	-15			18	15	
74. TOMPKINS	20	0	3	0	0	0	-18	30	10	5	2	Mostly clear
75. TUBEROSE	35	2	2	2								
76. WARMAN	75	10	7	2	0	-1	-5	10	0	8	0	Partly cloudy & light snow
77. WEYBURN	516	28	18.5	8	2	-3	-9	30	20	2	0	Partly cloudy; mostly clear
78. WHITE BEAR	32	26	0.5	6	0.5	0	-5	5	2	8	6	Clear
79. WHITE BEAR LAKE	130	7	3	3	0	-5	-11	20	10	2		Overcast; partly cloudy
80. WHITEBEECH	5	5	0.5	2	6	-2		0		18		
81. WOLSELEY	53	3	1.5	2	0	-2		0		4	3	Clear
82. YORKTON	70	30	3	3	0.5	-8	-9	28		6	4	Partly cloudy



*Pheasant tracks in snow*

*J.B. Gollop*



LOCATIONS OF COUNTS

- |                             |                                |   |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. ABERNETHY-KATEPWA        | 28. GREENWATER LAKE PROV. PARK | 56. PINE CREE REGIONAL PARK (NE of Eastend) |
| 2. ASSINIBOIA               | 29. HERBERT                    | 57. PREECEVILLE                             |
| 3. BANGOR                   | 30. HUMBOLDT                   | 58. PRINCE ALBERT EAST                      |
| 4. BATTLEFORD               | 31. INDIAN HEAD                | 59. PRINCE ALBERT CITY                      |
| 5. BIGGAR                   | 32. KAMSACK-TOGO               | 60. PRINCE ALBERT NATIONAL PARK (PANP)      |
| 6. BIG GULLY CREEK          | 33. KEDLESTON (east of Dilke)  | 61. QU'APPELLE DAM                          |
| 7. BIRCH HILLS              | 34. KELVINGTON                 | 62. RAYMORE                                 |
| 8. BROADVIEW                | 35. KENASTON                   | 63. REGINA                                  |
| 9. BROMHEAD                 | 36. KINDERSLEY                 | 64. ROUND LAKE (Stockholm)                  |
| 10. CABRI                   | 37. KUTAWAGAN LAKE             | 65. SASKATOON                               |
| 11. CARRAGANA               | 38. LA RONGE                   | 66. SCOTT                                   |
| 12. CLEARWATER LAKE         | 39. LAST MOUNTAIN LAKE W.M.U.  | 67. SKULL CREEK                             |
| 13. CODETTE                 | 40. LEADER                     | 68. SNOWDEN                                 |
| 14. CRAVEN                  | 41. LEASK                      | 69. SOMME                                   |
| 15. CROOKED LAKE PROV. PARK | 42. LITTLE MANITOU LAKE        | 70. SPINNEY HILL (near Baljennie)           |
| 16. DALMENY                 | 43. LIVELONG                   | 71. SPRING VALLEY                           |
| 17. DILKE                   | 44. LOON LAKE                  | 72. SQUAW RAPIDS                            |
| 18. DUVAL                   | 45. LOVE-TORCH RIVER           | 73. TISDALE                                 |
| 19. ENDEAVOUR               | 46. LUSELAND                   | 74. TOMPKINS                                |
| 20. ESTEVAN                 | 47. MAIDSTONE BRIDGE           | 75. TUBEROSE                                |
| 21. FORT QU'APPELLE         | 48. MARSDEN                    | 76. WARMAN                                  |
| 22. FORT WALSH              | 49. MAYMONT                    | 77. WEYBURN                                 |
| 23. GARDINER DAM            | 50. MELVILLE                   | 78. WHITE BEAR                              |
| 24. GLAMIS-WISETON          | 51. MISSINIPE                  | 79. WHITE BEAR LAKE (North of Carlyle)      |
| 25. GOOD SPIRIT LAKE        | 52. MOOSE JAW                  | 80. WHITEBEECH                              |
| 26. GOVENLOCK               | 53. NAICAM                     | 81. WOLSELEY                                |
| 27. GRAND CENTRE-PIERCELAND | 54. NIPAWIN                    | 82. YORKTON                                 |
|                             | 55. PIKE LAKE                  |   |

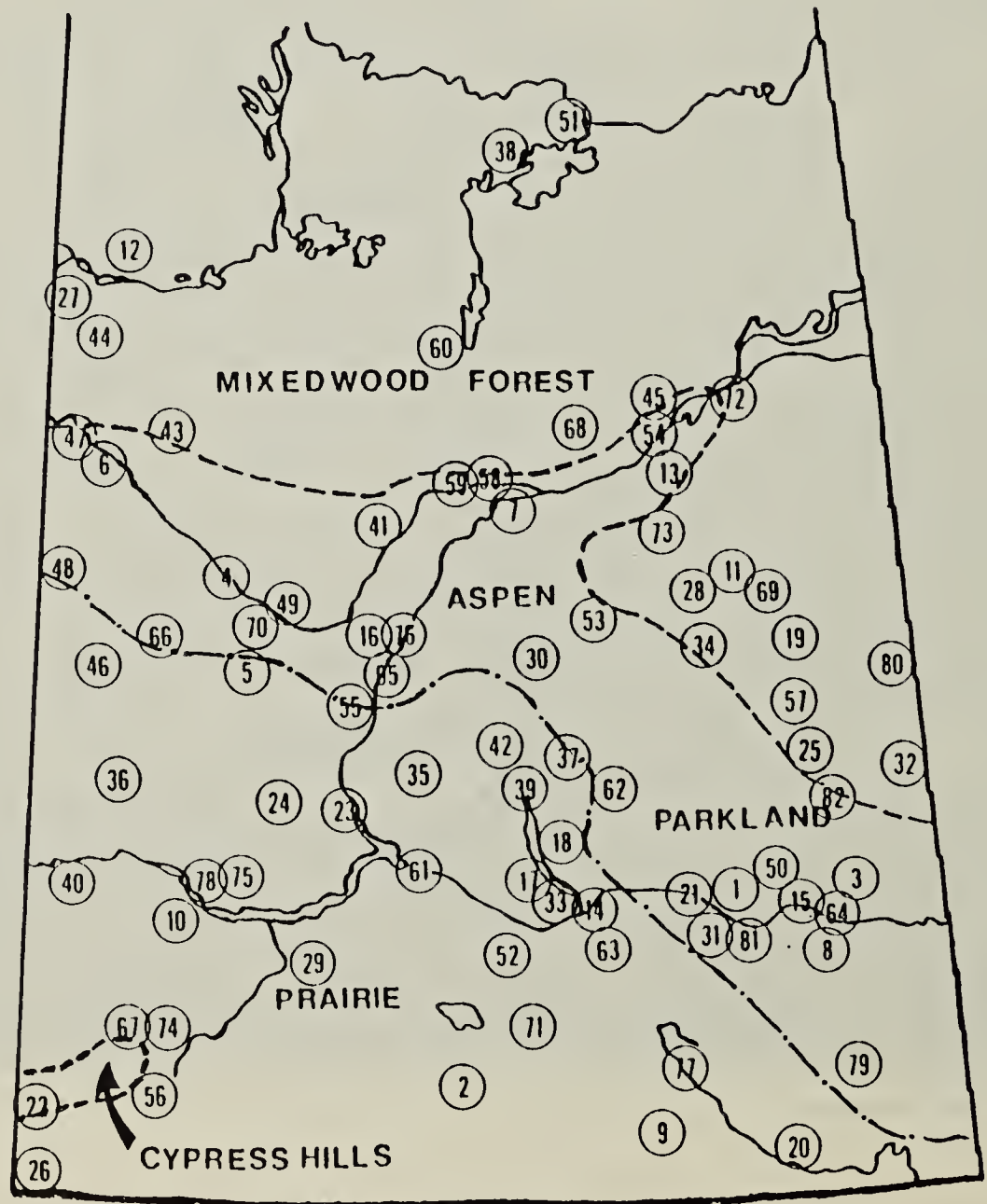




Table 2-1. SPECIES RECORDED FROM MORE THAN FIVE LOCALITIES  
 + = high count for a species seen during count period but not on count day

SPECIES	LOCALITY & DATE	ABERNETHY-KATEPWA 29 December	ASSINIBOIA 25 December	BANGOR 28 December	BATTLEFORD 24 December	BIGGAR 30 December	BIG GULLY CREEK 03 January	BIRCH HILLS 21 December	BROADVIEW 29 December	BROMHEAD 27 December	CABRI 31 December	CARRAGANA 04 January
CANADA GOOSE		9							12			
MALLARD		609										
COMMON GOLDENEYE												
BALD EAGLE		1										
NORTHERN GOSHAWK		1										
ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK										2		
GOLDEN EAGLE		1				1						
MERLIN					1	1						
GRAY PARTRIDGE			57	12		10	+6	18		53		+14
RING-NECKED PHEASANT			+6							3		
RUFFED GROUSE		1		2			1		1			
SHARP-TAILED GROUSE		12	2	12	+1	61	+11		34		+6	
ROCK DOVE		14	6	6	+4	74		138	7	3	5	
MOURNING DOVE												
GREAT HORNED OWL		3	+2			2	+1		1	5		
SNOWY OWL		+1	1	2	+1		+1	1		4		
DOWNY WOODPECKER		5		2		1	+1	1	1	1		
HAIRY WOODPECKER		7		2	1	1	1	6	3			
THREE-TOED WOODPECKER							1					
BLACK-BACKED WOODPECKER							1					
PILEATED WOODPECKER												
HORNED LARK						2				96	110	
GRAY JAY												1
BLUE JAY		+1		+1		10	1	4	1			1
BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE		44	1	6	6	50	41	21	19	11	10	1
COMMON RAVEN					1		2	6	+1			2
BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE		23		14	3	14	11	31	17			4
BOREAL CHICKADEE							2					
RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH				1		3	1					
WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH		2							4			
GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET						1						
BOHEMIAN WAXWING					120	81			200	10	41	
NORTHERN SHRIKE												
EUROPEAN STARLING						3		7		1		
DARK-EYED JUNCO (S-C)												
SNOW BUNTING		+250	96	+50	10	1943	180	83		2	120	18
RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD						1			+1			
RUSTY BLACKBIRD						7						
PINE GROSBEAK		+6					23		7			
WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL								+4	6			
COMMON REDPOLL						136	30					
HOARY REDPOLL						5						
EVENING GROSBEAK				5		1	6	7	7			
HOUSE SPARROW		143	50	23	2	899	200	308	95	159	138	10
NO.INDIV TABLES 3&4		18	0	0	0	2	9	0	1	2	1	0
NO.SPECIES COUNT DAY		16	7	12	8	25	15	13	17	14	7	7
NO.SPECIES COUNT PERIOD		20	9	15	11	25	20	14	19	14	8	8
NO.SPECIES TABLES 3&4		1	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	0
NO.INDIV COUNT DAY		893	213	87	144	3309	510	631	416	352	425	37



Table 2-2. SPECIES RECORDED FROM MORE THAN FIVE LOCALITIES  
 + = high count for a species seen during count period but not on count day

SPECIES	LOCALITY & DATE	CLEARWATER LAKE 27 December	CODETTE 27 December	CRAVEN 26 December	CROOKED LAKE P.P. 27 December	DALMENY 26 December	DILKE 01 January	DUVAL 22 December	ENDEAVOUR 25 December	ESTEVAN 23 December	FORT QU'APPELLE 19 December	FORT WALSH 19 December
CANADA GOOSE										308	17	
MALLARD										165	68	2
COMMON GOLDENEYE					2					15	1	
BALD EAGLE											1	5
NORTHERN GOSHAWK												1
ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK				1								
GOLDEN EAGLE								+ 1			+ 1	14
MERLIN							+ 1				+ 1	1
GRAY PARTRIDGE		+ 9	22				+ 7	+ 41		64	18	24
RING-NECKED PHEASANT											6	4
RUFFED GROUSE			2			8			3		1	3
SHARP-TAILED GROUSE			5		18	2	3	32	+ 7	11	35	67
ROCK DOVE			5	46	9	+ 46	9	26	+ 14	51	38	5
MOURNING DOVE									1		+ 1	
GREAT HORNED OWL			1		1		1	2			+ 1	1
SNOWY OWL											1	
DOWNY WOODPECKER		2	2		5		+ 1	1			4	2
HAIRY WOODPECKER			2		6	7	+ 1	2	2	1	1	1
THREE-TOED WOODPECKER											1	2
BLACK-BACKED WOODPECKER												
PILEATED WOODPECKER									1			
HORNED LARK							21			2	+ 5	5
GRAY JAY									+ 2			
BLUE JAY			1		6		2	+ 2	+ 1		2	1
BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE		25	5	6	46	24	19	19	5	15	28	324
COMMON RAVEN			29		2	1			60			
BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE			8	2	55	18	1	8	3	11	21	103
BOREAL CHICKADEE												
RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH												10
WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH					5					3	3	
GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET											2	20
BOHEMIAN WAXWING			3		242	16	18	29		40	50	8
NORTHERN SHRIKE			1								1	4
EUROPEAN STARLING												
DARK-EYED JUNCO (S-C)											1	2
SNOW BUNTING			30				20	7	35		+ 3	104
RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD												4
RUSTY BLACKBIRD											+ 1	30
PINE GROSBEAK			5		2				1		4	
WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL			4		+ 6						+ 26	7
COMMON REDPOLL			6		42		24		35			140
HOARY REDPOLL												
EVENING GROSBEAK			15		16						4	15
HOUSE SPARROW		6	12	125	143	10	110	662	20	35	370	260
NO.INDIV TABLES 3&4		2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	8	7	137
NO.SPECIES COUNT DAY		4	19	5	17	10	11	10	12	16	27	38
NO.SPECIES COUNT PERIOD		5	19	5	18	11	15	13	16	16	37	38
NO.SPECIES TABLES 3&4		1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	3	5	10
NO.INDIV COUNT DAY		35	158	180	601	88	228	788	167	729	685	1306



Table 2-3. SPECIES RECORDED FROM MORE THAN FIVE LOCALITIES  
+ = high count for a species seen during count period but not on count day

GARDINER DAM 21 December	GLAMIS-WISETON 28 December	GOOD SPIRIT LAKE 22 December	GOVENLOCK 20 December	GRAND CENTRE 26 December	GREENWATER L.P.P. 28 December	HERBERT 02 January	HUMBOLDT 26 December	INDIAN HEAD 27 December	KAMSACK-TOGO 02 January	KEDLESTON 19 December	SPECIES
+ 10								150			CANADA GOOSE
472				3				400			MALLARD
126				9							COMMON GOLDENEYE
21			1	1				1			BALD EAGLE
		1			+ 1						NORTHERN GOSHAWK
		+ 2	3								ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK
			9		+ 1					1	GOLDEN EAGLE
1								2			MERLIN
45	30		70			73	3	34		4	GRAY PARTRIDGE
1			3								RING-NECKED PHEASANT
		5			15		+ 1	5	7	1	RUFFED GROUSE
27		28	1				21	58	10	17	SHARP-TAILED GROUSE
47	10	10	21	4			230	29	10	6	ROCK DOVE
					+ 1						MOURNING DOVE
2		2			3	1	1	1	2		GREAT HORNED OWL
5	2	1	1					2		1	SNOWY OWL
1		8		1	9		2	8	6		DOWNY WOODPECKER
		13		4	6	+ 1	2	7	4		HAIRY WOODPECKER
					1						THREE-TOED WOODPECKER
							1				BLACK-BACKED WOODPECKER
		1			1						PILEATED WOODPECKER
2			625			56					HORNED LARK
		+ 2		2	8			1	5		GRAY JAY
1		1		1	8		4	8	10		BLUE JAY
87	12	20	3	20	9	23	7	66	10	10	BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE
		5		116	32				10		COMMON RAVEN
12		51		12	95		15	85	12		BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE
				2	3			2	10		BOREAL CHICKADEE
		1			1		10	3			RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH
		+ 1			10		2	13	2		WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH
4											GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET
		+ 1		34		29	3	140	20		BOHEMIAN WAXWING
		1	1		+ 1				3		NORTHERN SHRIKE
1		17							6		EUROPEAN STARLING
								1	4		DARK-EYED JUNCO (S-C)
471		1	215		50	23	5	30	20	1	SNOW BUNTING
1											RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD
								2			RUSTY BLACKBIRD
		8		5	+ 2		+ 18	21	25		PINE GROSBEAK
		9			4		30				WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL
38			1	8				15			COMMON REDPOLL
											HOARY REDPOLL
		5		3	141			37	400		EVENING GROSBEAK
949	40	253	1011	15	4	60	75	812	50	200	HOUSE SPARROW
76	0	0	92	114	0	0	0	132	29	0	NO.INDIV TABLES 3&4
28	5	21	21	20	18	7	16	33	24	9	NO.SPECIES COUNT DAY
29	5	25	21	20	24	8	18	33	24	10	NO.SPECIES COUNT PERIOD
8	0	0	9	3	1	0	0	6	3	1	NO.SPECIES TABLES 3&4
2390	94	441	2057	354	400	265	411	2065	655	241	NO.INDIV COUNT DAY



Table 2-4. SPECIES RECORDED FROM MORE THAN FIVE LOCALITIES  
 + = high count for a species seen during count period but not on count day

SPECIES	LOCALITY & DATE										
	KELVINGTON 23 December	KENASTON 23 December	KINDERSLEY 25 December	KUTAWAGAN LAKE 30 December	LA RONGE 28 December	LAST MOUNTAIN L. 26 December	LEADER 26 December	LEASK 25 December	LITTLE MANITOU L. 17 December	LIVELONG 27 December	LOON LAKE 27 December
CANADA GOOSE							3				
MALLARD											
COMMON GOLDENEYE											
BALD EAGLE					1		1			+ 1	+ 1
NORTHERN GOSHAWK											
ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK											
GOLDEN EAGLE											
MERLIN	+ 1					1					
GRAY PARTRIDGE	12	10		47		7					
RING-NECKED PHEASANT	1						11				
RUFFED GROUSE	2									+ 3	
SHARP-TAILED GROUSE	8	17	1	23		8	5		16		
ROCK DOVE	56	3		2		80			19		
MOURNING DOVE											
GREAT HORNED OWL	4	2		2					1		
SNOWY OWL			3	+ 1		3					
DOWNY WOODPECKER	8				1				1	3	2
HAIRY WOODPECKER	7				4					4	2
THREE-TOED WOODPECKER											
BLACK-BACKED WOODPECKER											
PILEATED WOODPECKER											
HORNED LARK		6				3			19		
GRAY JAY					6						3
BLUE JAY	24				3				1	5	2
BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE	18	9		15	1	28	32	2	9	4	2
COMMON RAVEN	91				81			2		6	11
BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE	41				6	3	2	4	4	12	2
BOREAL CHICKADEE					2						6
RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH									3		
WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH											2
GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET						1					
BOHEMIAN WAXWING			50				26			+ 10	
NORTHERN SHRIKE											
EUROPEAN STARLING					1	1					
DARK-EYED JUNCO (S-C)											
SNOW BUNTING	220	4000	12	2415		25		83		50	
RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD											
RUSTY BLACKBIRD											
PINE GROSBEAK					17					+ 2	
WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL		+ 8							5		
COMMON REDPOLL	60				71						
HOARY REDPOLL					9						
EVENING GROSBEAK	146				29					75	16
HOUSE SPARROW	371	150	17	8		283	4	6	29	50	6
NO.INDIV TABLES 3&4	12	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
NO.SPECIES COUNT DAY	17	8	5	7	15	13	8	5	11	9	11
NO.SPECIES COUNT PERIOD	18	9	5	8	15	13	8	5	11	13	13
NO.SPECIES TABLES 3&4	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
NO.INDIV COUNT DAY	1081	4197	83	2512	233	444	84	97	107	209	54



Table 2-5. SPECIES RECORDED FROM MORE THAN FIVE LOCALITIES  
+ = high count for a species seen during count period but not on count day

LOVE-TORCH RIVER 29 December	LUSELAND 27 December	MAIDSTONE BRIDGE 02 January	MARSDEN 26 December	MAYMONT 26 December	MELVILLE 26 December	MISSINUIPE 17 December	MOOSE JAW 26 December	NAICAM 19 December	NIPAWIN 26 December	PIKE LAKE 02 January	SPECIES
											CANADA GOOSE
											MALLARD
										16	COMMON GOLDENEYE
									1		BALD EAGLE
										1	NORTHERN GOSHAWK
											ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK
											GOLDEN EAGLE
+1	+1		+1				1				MERLIN
	21	7	5	8	+7		139	12			GRAY PARTRIDGE
							8				RING-NECKED PHEASANT
1		1							3	4	RUFFED GROUSE
	52	6	11	3			2	24	8	86	SHARP-TAILED GROUSE
+1	27		15		+2		276	3	6	1	ROCK DOVE
										1	MOURNING DOVE
	2	2	1		1		+1		2	6	GREAT HORNED OWL
1	3	+1	+1	1			1	1	1	+1	SNOWY OWL
4	8	1	2	2	1		8		1	1	DOWNY WOODPECKER
5	2	1	3				4	1	1	4	HAIRY WOODPECKER
									2		THREE-TOED WOODPECKER
											BLACK-BACKED WOODPECKER
+1									1		PILEATED WOODPECKER
							12			40	HORNED LARK
8						6	+1		3		GRAY JAY
13	11	1	8	4		2	2	2	4	10	BLUE JAY
12	43	12	12	4	+1		122	7	4	91	BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE
32		2	7	2		+4			60		COMMON RAVEN
24		9	56	2	7	12	30	14	27	61	BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE
						2			+1		BOREAL CHICKADEE
			2				9				RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH
1	1						5		1	1	WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH
		+2									GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET
	54		20		45		75		5	375	BOHEMIAN WAXWING
									1	2	NORTHERN SHRIKE
							12			4	EUROPEAN STARLING
							14				DARK-EYED JUNCO (S-C)
320	493	225	22	30		+10	20	50	6	405	SNOW BUNTING
											RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD
										14	RUSTY BLACKBIRD
10		4					5		6	3	PINE GROSBEAK
			23					1	8		WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL
73	69								30	86	COMMON REDPOLL
5										3	HOARY REDPOLL
100	11	+8	17		3	32	5		22	55	EVENING GROSBEAK
137	947	90	250	24	12		1117	3	15	172	HOUSE SPARROW
1	1	40	1	2	0	0	5	1	3	1	NO.INDIV TABLES 3&4
17	16	14	17	11	6	5	24	12	27	25	NO.SPECIES COUNT DAY
21	17	18	19	11	9	7	26	12	29	26	NO.SPECIES COUNT PERIOD
2	1	2	1	1	0	0	3	1	4	1	NO.SPECIES TABLES 3&4
747	1745	401	455	82	69	54	1872	119	221	1443	NO.INDIV COUNT DAY



Table 2-6. SPECIES RECORDED FROM MORE THAN FIVE LOCALITIES  
 + = high count for a species seen during count period but not on count day

SPECIES	LOCALITY & DATE	PINE CREE R. PARK 25 December	PREECEVILLE 26 December	PRINCE ALBERT EAST 03 January	PRINCE ALBERT CITY 29 December	PRINCE ALBERT N.P. 20 December	QU'APPELLE DAM 31 December	RAYMORE 24 December	REGINA 26 December	ROUND LAKE 02 January	SASKATOON 26 December	SCOTT 02 January
CANADA GOOSE							4	+ 17	2094		3	
MALLARD							250		85	2	72	
COMMON GOLDENEYE					3		10			2	291	
BALD EAGLE						1	1	+ 1				
NORTHERN GOSHAWK								+ 1				
ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK								+ 1	1			
GOLDEN EAGLE		3					1					
MERLIN		1			1			+ 2	6		13	
GRAY PARTRIDGE		+ 34						37	54	15	38	
RING-NECKED PHEASANT								+ 1	1	1		
RUFFED GROUSE				+ 2		6	2	+ 2		7	3	
SHARP-TAILED GROUSE		1					40	98	4	12	82	
ROCK DOVE			8		273		2	81	2838	15	2303	30
MOURNING DOVE									1			
GREAT HORNED OWL								1	15	1	21	2
SNOWY OWL								2	8		2	1
DOWNY WOODPECKER			+ 2	2	3	3		5	9	8	25	
HAIRY WOODPECKER			1	2	1	5		1	1	8	18	
THREE-TOED WOODPECKER						1						
BLACK-BACKED WOODPECKER						1					1	
PILEATED WOODPECKER					1	1						
HORNED LARK								31	8			38
GRAY JAY				+ 2	4	18		1			1	
BLUE JAY			1	1	4	2		3		4	57	4
BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE		23	1	+ 2	20	10	4	73	133	25	507	30
COMMON RAVEN			1	+ 3	71	18		2		3		
BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE		15	5	12	28	132	1	17	56	19	343	3
BOREAL CHICKADEE					2	52					2	3
RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH		14			7	33		1	39		69	
WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH			2	1	+ 1	1			2	6	1	
GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET								2	5		36	8
BOHEMIAN WAXWING		8						+ 13	289	+ 20	10604	
NORTHERN SHRIKE								1			1	
EUROPEAN STARLING								2	19		87	
DARK-EYED JUNCO (S-C)								1	2		2	
SNOW BUNTING			20				3	1182	470		215	476
RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD									3			
RUSTY BLACKBIRD								3	2			
PINE GROSBEAK					1	1		+ 14	4		40	
WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL					68	38		3	93	3	166	25
COMMON REDPOLL					10	5		36		+ 15	141	
HOARY REDPOLL						2		+ 1			2	
EVENING GROSBEAK			+ 30	20	73	8		4		150	2	
HOUSE SPARROW			44	+ 12	87		5	1330	4171	110	5038	255
NO.INDIV TABLES 3&4		0	0	0	1	97	1	15	58	1	115	0
NO.SPECIES COUNT DAY		7	9	6	19	21	13	27	36	19	42	12
NO.SPECIES COUNT PERIOD		8	11	10	20	21	13	37	42	21	42	12
NO.SPECIES TABLES 3&4		0	0	0	1	3	1	4	14	1	10	0
NO.INDIV COUNT DAY		65	83	38	658	435	324	2932	10471	392	20301	875



Table 2-7. SPECIES RECORDED FROM MORE THAN FIVE LOCALITIES  
+ = high count for a species seen during count period but not on count day

SKULL CREEK 26 December	SNOWDEN 27 December	SOMME 18 December	SPINNEY HILL 31 December	SPRING VALLEY 28 December	SQUAW RAPIDS 17 December	TISDALE 25 December	TOMPKINS 04 January	TUBEROSE 26 December	WARMAN 26 December	SPECIES
					7				+1	CANADA GOOSE
					215				+1	MALLARD
+1		1			17		1	1		COMMON GOLDENEYE
		+1			2					BALD EAGLE
				+1						NORTHERN GOSHAWK
			1	+1			2			ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK
										GOLDEN EAGLE
										MERLIN
23		34		41			16	20		GRAY PARTRIDGE
10										RING-NECKED PHEASANT
	2	4	2		9					RUFFED GROUSE
13		16	2	23		96	2			SHARP-TAILED GROUSE
	2	2		13	1				4	ROCK DOVE
		+1								MOURNING DOVE
2		+1	1	3						GREAT HORNED OWL
		2		2	1		1			SNOWY OWL
3	2	4	1		3	2			+1	DOWNY WOODPECKER
2		12	1		4	2				HAIRY WOODPECKER
		7			2					THREE-TOED WOODPECKER
		1			1					BLACK-BACKED WOODPECKER
	+1	2			3					PILEATED WOODPECKER
38			5	17			38	30		HORNED LARK
	4	8			9					GRAY JAY
	12	7	2		3	2				BLUE JAY
34	10	15	10	3	18	4	16	15	7	BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE
	25	48	3		79	8				COMMON RAVEN
13	31	48	8		23	6			1	BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE
		18			3					BOREAL CHICKADEE
	1				1					RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH
	1	4								WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH
										GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET
										BOHEMIAN WAXWING
		+1			1					NORTHERN SHRIKE
		1								EUROPEAN STARLING
										DARK-EYED JUNCO (S-C)
5		100	286	232			110			SNOW BUNTING
1										RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD
4										RUSTY BLACKBIRD
1	2	20			2					PINE GROSBEAK
	3	8			15					WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL
	2	16	8		6		8			COMMON REDPOLL
		5								HOARY REDPOLL
	48	9			1					EVENING GROSBEAK
56	38	86	9	500	6	22	24	15		HOUSE SPARROW
8	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	0	NO.INDIV TABLES 3&4
16	15	26	14	9	28	7	10	6	3	NO.SPECIES COUNT DAY
19	16	31	14	12	28	7	10	6	6	NO.SPECIES COUNT PERIOD
4	0	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	NO.SPECIES TABLES 3&4
213	183	478	339	834	516	46	312	83	12	NO.INDIV COUNT DAY



Table 2-8. SPECIES RECORDED FROM MORE THAN FIVE LOCALITIES  
 + = high count for a species seen during count period but not on count day

SPECIES	LOCALITY & DATE						SPECIES TOTAL	NUMBER OF COUNTS SEEN COUNT DAY	NUMBER OF COUNTS TOTAL COUNT PERIOD
	WEYBURN 19 December	WHITE BEAR 26 December	WHITE BEAR LAKE 17 December	WHITEBEECH 28 December	WOLSELEY 27 December	YORKTON 19 December			
CANADA GOOSE							2600	9	11
MALLARD							2135	12	13
COMMON GOLDENEYE							690	11	12
BALD EAGLE							56	16	20
NORTHERN GOSHAWK							6	5	8
ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK	2						9	5	8
GOLDEN EAGLE	+ 1	1					34	10	15
MERLIN	5	+ 1				+ 1	34	12	21
GRAY PARTRIDGE	200	31			+ 6		1314	37	45
RING-NECKED PHEASANT	2	9					60	13	15
RUFFED GROUSE			1	1	1		104	30	34
SHARP-TAILED GROUSE	8	91			+ 8		1214	49	54
ROCK DOVE	503	200			+ 10	119	7691	52	58
MOURNING DOVE							3	3	6
GREAT HORNED OWL	5	2	1		3	1	110	39	44
SNOWY OWL	7					1	62	29	36
DOWNY WOODPECKER	2		5	1		1	184	50	54
HAIRY WOODPECKER	2		13	2	1	1	194	51	53
THREE-TOED WOODPECKER							17	8	8
BLACK-BACKED WOODPECKER							6	6	6
PILEATED WOODPECKER							11	8	10
HORNED LARK	99	3			8		1314	25	26
GRAY JAY				2			90	18	22
BLUE JAY			8	5		3	272	48	52
BLACK-BILLED MAGPIE	44	51	12		1	15	2501	77	79
COMMON RAVEN				1		9	828	34	37
BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE	2	1	27	15	1	24	1776	67	67
BOREAL CHICKADEE							109	14	15
RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH	2					2	213	21	21
WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH	3		4	1			81	26	28
GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET							79	9	10
BOHEMIAN WAXWING	+ 76	8	965		20	1439	15067	33	38
NORTHERN SHRIKE	1						18	12	14
EUROPEAN STARLING	31	4					197	16	16
DARK-EYED JUNCO (S-C)	+ 25				1		28	9	10
SNOW BUNTING	148					2	15089	51	55
RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD							10	5	6
RUSTY BLACKBIRD							62	7	8
PINE GROSBEAK	+ 4			2			219	25	31
WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL	+ 3						519	20	25
COMMON REDPOLL				5	30		1131	28	29
HOARY REDPOLL							31	7	8
EVENING GROSBEAK	1		27	35			1551	38	40
HOUSE SPARROW	1662	300	65	15	+ 50	974	25752	75	77
NO.INDIV TABLES 3&4	39	1	82	0	0	0	1205		
NO.SPECIES COUNT DAY	24	13	12	12	9	13			
NO.SPECIES COUNT PERIOD	30	14	12	12	13	16			
NO.SPECIES TABLES 3&4	5	1	1	0	0	2			
NO.INDIV COUNT DAY	2768	702	1210	85	66	2591	84676		



Table 3. SPECIES SEEN IN FIVE OR FEWER LOCALITIES

SPECIES	LOCATIONS AND NUMBERS SEEN
Common Loon	Grand Centre-Pierceland, 1
Double-crested Cormorant	Gardiner Dam, 1; Grand Centre-Pierceland, 1
Tundra Swan	Kedleston, 4; Qu'Appelle Dam, 1
Northern Pintail	Crooked Lake P.P., 1
Gadwall	Regina, 1; Skull Creek, 1
Canvasback	Regina, + 1
Redhead	Yorkton, + 1
Lesser Scaup	Ft Qu'Appelle, 4; Gardiner Dam, 2; Regina, + 1
Hooded Merganser	Gardiner Dam, 1
Common Merganser	Ft Qu'Appelle, 2; Gardiner Dam, 60; Squaw Rapids, 3
Red-breasted Merganser	Gardiner Dam, 3; Saskatoon, 2
Northern Harrier	Govenlock, 1
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Last Mountain Lake, 1
American Kestrel	Govenlock, 1
Peregrine Falcon	Cabri, 1
Gyrfalcon	Raymore, 1
Prairie Falcon	Govenlock, 1; Skull Creek, + 1; Spring Valley, + 1; Weyburn, 1; White Bear, 1
Spruce Grouse	Kamsack-Togo, 10; La Ronge, 1; Love-Torch River, 1; Luseland, 1; Squaw Rapids, 10
Sage Grouse	Ft Walsh, 1; Govenlock, 67
Wild Turkey	Ft Walsh, 17
American Coot	Estevan, 2; Regina, + 1
Ring-billed Gull	Grand Centre-Pierceland, 112
Herring Gull	Gardiner Dam, 3
Iceland Gull	Ft Qu'Appelle, + 1
Glaucous Gull	Gardiner Dam, 4
Northern Hawk-Owl	Nipawin, 1
Great Gray Owl	Bangor, + 1; Love-Torch River, + 1; Nipawin, 1; PANP, 1
Long-eared Owl	Dalmeny, 1
Short-eared Owl	Raymore, 1; Regina, 9; Weyburn, + 2
Boreal Owl	Nipawin, 1
Northern Saw-whet Owl	Prince Albert City, 1
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Saskatoon, 2
Northern Flicker	Moose Jaw, 1; Regina, 11; Saskatoon, 14; Weyburn, 2
American Crow	Regina, 1; Saskatoon, 1
Mountain Chickadee	Ft Qu'Appelle, 1; Marsden, 1; Skull Creek, + 1
Brown Creeper	Ft Walsh, 1; Indian Head, 1; Moose Jaw, 3; Regina, + 4; Saskatoon, 5
Mountain Bluebird	Broadview, 1
American Robin	Indian Head, 4; Moose Jaw, 1; Regina, + 2; Round Lake, 1; Saskatoon, 4
Northern Mockingbird	Regina, 1
Water Pipit	Govenlock, 1
Cedar Waxwing	Indian Head, 120; Kamsack-Togo, 15; Maymont, 2; Regina, 13; Saskatoon, 7
American Tree Sparrow	Ft Walsh, 32; Govenlock, 2; Skull Creek, 7
Fox Sparrow	Biggar, 1
Song Sparrow	Saskatoon, 1
White-throated Sparrow	Indian Head, 5; Regina, + 1
White-crowned Sparrow	Pike Lake, 1
Harris' Sparrow	Indian Head, 1
Dark-eyed Junco (Oregon)	Biggar, 1
Lapland Longspur	Govenlock, 17; Weyburn, 33
Western Meadowlark	Dalmeny, 1; Ft Walsh, 1
Common Grackle	Ft Qu'Appelle, + 1; Regina, 1; Weyburn, 3
Brown-headed Cowbird	Endeavour, 1; Yorkton, + 2
Rosy Finch	Ft Walsh, 64; Loon Lake, + 1
Purple Finch	Estevan, 5; Indian Head, 1; Kelvington, 12; Maidstone Bridge, + 1; Somme, + 1
Red Crossbill	Ft Walsh, 6; Raymore, 7; Regina, 21; Saskatoon, 58; Squaw Rapids, 16
Pine Siskin	Greenwater Lake P P, + 1; Kamsack-Togo, 4; Nipawin, + 4; Saskatoon, 21; White Bear Lake, 82



Table 4. BIRDS NOT IDENTIFIED TO SPECIES

SPECIES	LOCATIONS AND NUMBERS SEEN
EAGLE species	Clearwater Lake, 2; Estevan, 1
BUTEO species	Ft Walsh, 2; Govenlock, 1
FALCON species	Govenlock, 1
GULL species	Naicam, 1
WOODPECKER species	PANP, 1; Squaw Rapids, 1
CHICKADEE species	Big Gully Creek, 1
BLACKBIRD species	Ft Walsh, 3
CROSSBILL species	Big Gully Creek, 8; Squaw Rapids, 10
REDPOLL species	Abernethy-Katepwa, 18; Bromhead, 2; Ft Walsh, 10; Gardiner Dam, 2; Maidstone Bridge, 40; PANP, 95; Raymore, 6; Squaw Rapids, 44



*Common Redpoll*

*J.B. Gollop*



# A SUMMARY OF SASKATCHEWAN CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS: 1942-1986

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GUY J. WAPPLE, #303-614 9th Street East, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7H OM5 and  
ROBERT D. WAPPLE, Box 1153, Biggar, Saskatchewan. SOK OMO

Recent comprehensive reviews of Christmas Bird Counts in Saskatchewan were published in 1971<sup>2</sup> and 1979<sup>3</sup>; these papers summarized information from 946 counts published during the 1942 to 1976 period. Since then 637 additional counts have been taken. Given the difficulty of keeping track of this volume of information, we felt it was time to compile and present an abbreviated summary of all 45 years of counts (1942 to 1986).

Information on frequency, abundance and high counts for the 146 recognized species that were recorded during this period are presented in Table 1.

In compiling this information the same procedures set out in the previous reviews were followed. Where duplicate counts existed with the same name in the same year, we used only one of the two or three counts (that with the highest "count day" species total); observations reported on the other count(s) were treated as "count period" records. Because of this procedure, the actual number of counts used was 1534. The column "Total No. Counts" gives the number of counts on which the species was reported on count day or as an additional species reported only during count period; hence it represents presence or absence. The column "Total No. Count Day individuals" is the sum of all individuals reported on count day only. (Because birds seen during the count period were not included here, the number of counts sometimes exceeds the number of individuals.)

Where only one or two high counts exist for a species, this information is presented for locality and year. Where there are numerous localities with the same high count, the most northerly or southerly record is listed, depending on the normal range of the species. Dates represent the year in which Christmas was recorded. Hence a record for January 1, 1980 would be listed as "79."

For the purposes of this summary we grouped together Common and unidentified redpolls. Most observers assume that unidentified redpolls are Common Redpolls and report them as such.

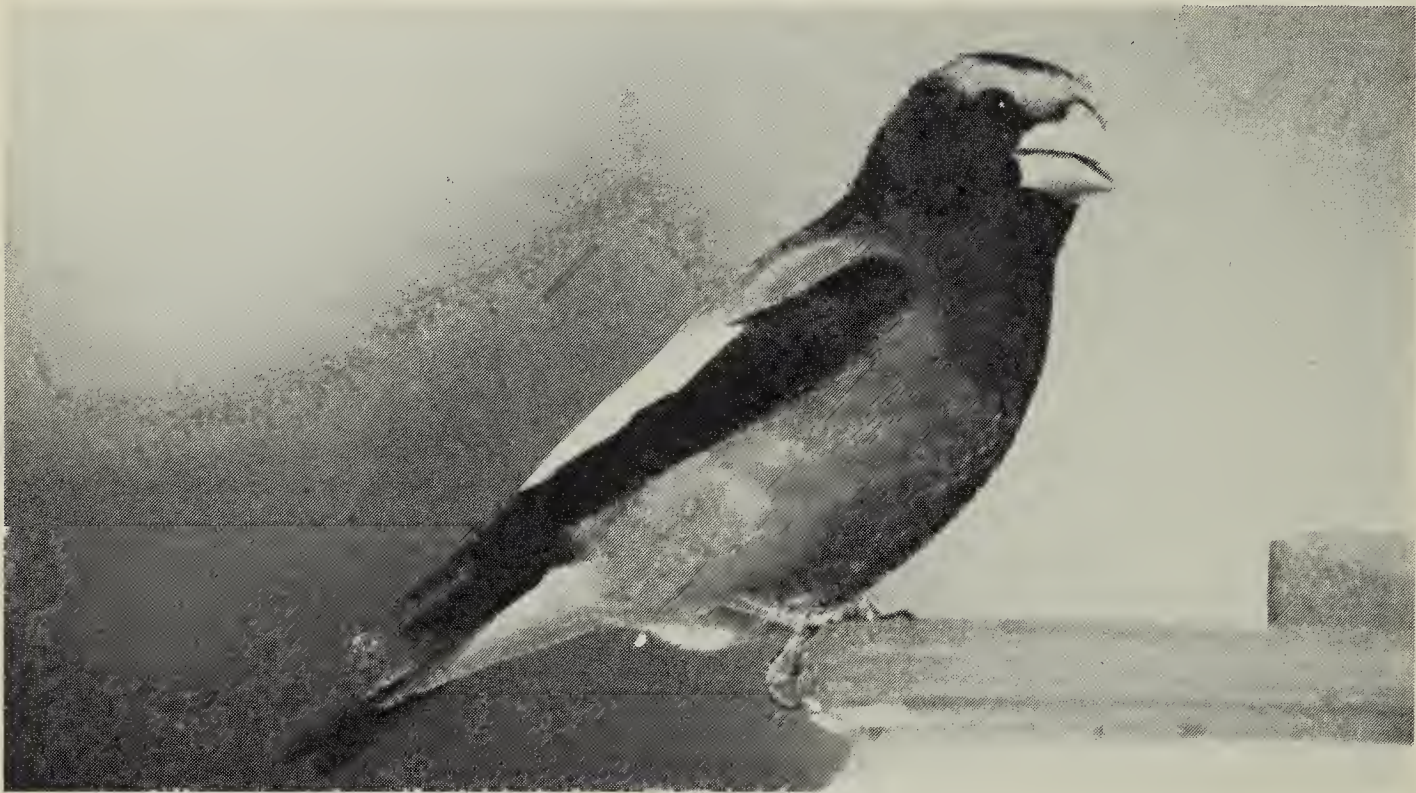
While this list of species is impressive, most are extremely rare on Christmas Bird Counts in Saskatchewan. In fact four species made up 78% of the one and one quarter million individuals seen during these 45 years: in decreasing order of abundance these were House Sparrow (31%), Snow Bunting (28%), Bohemian Waxwing (10%) and Common Redpoll (9%). Fifty-eight species have been recorded fewer than 10 times and 27 of these have been represented by a single individual.

When comparing abundance and frequency among various species keep in mind the differences in detectability between many species. For example Northern Flicker and Brown Creeper are recorded with similar frequency; however, one might assume that because flickers are more raucous and visible, counters will actually record a greater proportion of those present in the count area.



The Christmas Bird Count in Saskatchewan has the potential to evaluate bird populations historically and geographically. While much of any Christmas Bird Count analysis must remain qualitative, because of the methods by which the information has been gathered, we encourage those seeking more detailed information on winter bird distribution in the province to explore new uses for this large volume of raw information.

<sup>1</sup> RENAUD, W.E. and G.J. WAPPLE. 1977. A review of Saskatchewan Christmas bird counts: 1942-76 (Part 1). *Blue Jay* 35(4):224-239.  
<sup>2</sup> RENAUD, W.E. and G.J. WAPPLE. 1978. Errata and addenda - Saskatchewan Christmas bird counts: A 35-year review (Part 1). *Blue Jay* 36(2):121.  
<sup>3</sup> RENAUD, W.E. and G.J. WAPPLE. 1979. A preliminary study of vegetation zone and winter bird distribution in Saskatchewan. *Blue Jay* 37(3):202-208.



Evening Grosbeak

Lorne Scott

Table 1. SUMMARY OF FREQUENCY, ABUNDANCE AND HIGH COUNTS ON CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS IN SASKATCHEWAN, 1942 TO 1986. Species recorded during count period but not on count days are in brackets followed by the notation "CP."

Species	Total No. Counts	Total No. Count Day Individuals	Highest Count (Location & Year)
Common Loon	3	3	1 (Gardiner Dam 82-84)
Pied-billed Grebe	8	9	2 (Regina 55, 73)
Horned Grebe	5	5	1 (Regina 77)
Red-necked Grebe	1	1	1 (Regina 68)
Eared Grebe	5	6	2 (Regina 62)
Western Grebe	3	3	1 (Gardiner Dam 79; Regina 56, 69)
American White Pelican	4	5	2 (Regina 59)



Table 1. (continued)

<i>Species</i>	<i>Total No. Counts</i>	<i>Total No. Count Day Individuals</i>	<i>Highest Count (Location &amp; Year)</i>
Double-crested Cormorant	1	1	1 (Squaw Rapids 81)
American Bittern	1	1	1 (Yorkton 53)
Great Blue Heron	1	1	1 (Ft. Walsh 85)
Tundra Swan	21	80	8 (Regina 65)
Trumpeter Swan	2	2	1 (Regina 65; Squaw Rapids 85)
Mute Swan	18	107	12 (Regina 58)
Greater White-fronted Goose	1	1	1 (Saskatoon 74)
Snow Goose	3	3	1 (Regina 74, 84; Saskatoon 79)
Ross' Goose	2	2	1 (Regina 62, 74)
Canada Goose	50	16 486	1 639 (Regina 75)
Green-winged Teal	4	3	2 (Saskatoon 74)
American Black Duck	1	1	1 (Regina 73)
Mallard	208	20 974	1 225 (Gardiner Dam 82)
Northern Pintail	27	43	4 (Saskatoon 79)
Blue-winged Teal	6	4	2 (Regina 62)
Northern Shoveler	5	6	2 (Regina 75)
Gadwall	17	18	2 (Regina 61, 65)
American Wigeon	13	18	7 (Regina 63)
Canvasback	20	26	4 (Regina 70)
Redhead	17	35	8 (Regina 69)
Greater Scaup	1	1	1 (Regina 74)
Lesser Scaup	48	249	15 (Regina 71)
Oldsquaw	1	0	1 (CP Ft. Qu'Appelle 68)]
White-winged Scoter	2	3	2 (Cold River 74); 1 (Gardiner Dam 81)
Common Goldeneye	128	3 620	250 (Squaw Rapids 85)
Bufflehead	5	4	2 (Regina 73)
Hooded Merganser	5	9	3 (Estevan 60)
Red-breasted Merganser	8	11	2 (Regina 56; Saskatoon 73; Gardiner Dam 86; Squaw Rapids 81)
Common Merganser	51	385	154 (Gardiner Dam 86)
Ruddy Duck	15	42	7 (Regina 62)
Turkey Vulture	1	1	1 (Ft. Walsh 84)
Bald Eagle	100	266	52 (Squaw Rapids 81)
Northern Harrier	10	7	1 (N to Harris, Hawarden)
Sharp-shinned Hawk	11	9	1 (N to Birch Hills)
Cooper's Hawk	6	2	1 (N to Battleford)
Northern Goshawk	225	248	16 (Squaw Rapids 80)
Swainson's Hawk	1	1	1 (Webb-Swift Current 78)
Red-tailed Hawk	7	6	2 (Squaw Rapids 80)
Rough-legged Hawk	67	56	10 (Govenlock 86)
Golden Eagle	243	250	12 (Govenlock 86; Ft. Walsh 86)
American Kestrel	5	2	2 (N to Lumsden)
Merlin	184	239	9 (Saskatoon 85 + 86)
Peregrine Falcon	11	5	1 (N to Squaw Rapids-Carrot River)
Gyrfalcon	27	22	3 (Squaw Rapids 82)
Prairie Falcon	86	58	4 (Govenlock 86)
Gray Partridge	841	19 937	534 (Saskatoon 70)



Table 1. (continued)

<i>Species</i>	<i>Total No. Counts</i>	<i>Total No. Count Day Individuals</i>	<i>Highest Count (Location &amp; Year)</i>
Chukar	4	44	30 (Lumsden 58)
Ring-necked Pheasant	292	1 885	55 (Woodrow 59)
Spruce Grouse	32	78	29 (Nipawin 48)
Willow Ptarmigan	17	81	32 (Stony Rapids 71)
Ruffed Grouse	542	1 205	17 (Battleford 60)
Sage Grouse	25	248	106 (Govenlock 79)
Sharp-tailed Grouse	982	17 512	386 (Harris 72)
Wild Turkey	6	24	14 (Ft. Walsh 86)
American Coot	24	71	11 (Regina 63)
Killdeer	1	1	1 (Govenlock 82)
Common Snipe	7	9	3 (Ft. Walsh 81)
Ring-billed Gull	2	1	1 (Saskatoon 58; CP Regina 69)
[Herring Gull	1	0	1 (Cp Regina 56)]
Iceland Gull	1	1	1 (Squaw Rapids 79)
Glaucous Gull	7	9	3 (Gardiner Dam 79)
Rock Dove	678	64 552	3 173 (Saskatoon 86)
Mourning Dove	13	10	3 (Round Lake 75)
Eastern Screech-owl	1	1	1 (Yorkton 85) [Also 1 Screech-owl sp. Ft. Walsh 84]
Great Horned Owl	729	1 223	17 (Raymore 81)
Snowy Owl	594	979	25 (Regina 79)
Northern Hawk-owl	29	23	2 (Masefield 60; Battleford - North Battleford 77; Squaw Rapids - Sipanok Channel 79; CP Round Lake 85)
Barred Owl	11	5	1 (S to Regina)
Great Gray Owl	21	19	2 (Nipawin 73; Squaw Rapids 82; Prince Albert National Pk. 77)
Long-eared Owl	13	9	2 (Shaunavon 60)
Short-eared Owl	129	240	23 (Regina 69)
Boreal Owl	15	13	1 (S to Indian Head)
Northern Saw-whet Owl	24	11	1 (N to Maidstone Bridge)
Belted Kingfisher	1	1	1 (Ft. Walsh 83)
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1	1	1 (Saskatoon 78)
Downy Woodpecker	890	2 203	25 (Saskatoon 86)
Hairy Woodpecker	815	1 952	25 (Saskatoon 86)
Three-toed Woodpecker	75	117	8 (Somme 77)
Black-backed Woodpecker	50	55	6 (Squaw Rapids 85)
Northern Flicker	70	108	9 (Regina 81)
Pileated Woodpecker	113	87	3 (Squaw Rapids 79 & 86; Somme 83)
Horned Lark	422	15 215	3 043 (Govenlock 85)
Gray Jay	287	929	67 (Besnard Lake 74)
Blue Jay	550	2 197	66 (Togo 77)
Black-billed Magpie	1 427	36 106	452 (Saskatoon 86)
American Crow	40	79	33 (Prince Albert 57)
Common Raven	414	6 097	195 (Besnard Lake 74)
Black-capped Chickadee	1 209	17 720	270 (Saskatoon 86)
Mountain Chickadee	1	1	1 (Piapot 66)
Boreal Chickadee	180	835	45 (Waskesiu 82)
Red-breasted Nuthatch	144	792	88 (Ft. Walsh 82)



Table 1. (continued)

<i>Species</i>	<i>Total No. Counts</i>	<i>Total No. Count Day Individuals</i>	<i>Highest Count (Location &amp; Year)</i>
White-breasted Nuthatch	212	419	15 (Round Lake 84)
Brown Creeper	65	92	7 (Prince Albert 78)
Golden-crowned Kinglet	74	419	45 (Big Gully Creek 74)
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1	1	1 (Biggar 72)
Mountain Bluebird	5	4	2 (Saskatoon 86)
Townsend's Solitaire	15	16	3 (Regina 85)
American Robin	148	625	197 (Saskatoon 78)
Varied Thrush	4	2	1 (N to Saskatoon)
Northern Mockingbird	1	1	1 (Regina 67)
Brown Thrasher	2	2	1 (Saskatoon 60; CP Regina 68)
Bohemian Waxwing	756	124 095	12 442 (Saskatoon 75)
Cedar Waxwing	81	1 119	90 (Saskatoon 75)
Northern Shrike	282	253	6 (Saskatoon 63; Pike Lake 69)
Loggerhead Shrike	2	2	1 (Ft. Walsh 81; Regina 82)
European Starling	359	6 815	1 000 (Saskatoon 83)
Yellow-rumped Warbler	2	2	1 [Saskatoon 54 (Myrtle): Ft. Walsh 78 (Aud)]
Northern Cardinal	3	3	1 (Craven 60; Saskatoon 80 & 81)
Rufous-sided Towhee	1	1	1 (Moose Jaw 63)
American Tree Sparrow	72	295	43 (Ft. Walsh 79)
Chipping Sparrow	1	1	1 (Indian Head 81)
Field Sparrow]	1	0	1 (CP Saskatoon 85)
Vesper Sparrow	1	1	1 (Saltcoats 52)
Fox Sparrow	2	1	1 (CP Val Marie 67; Moose Jaw 85)
Song Sparrow	14	10	1 (N to Pike Lake)
White-throated Sparrow	14	16	3 (Saskatoon 81)
White-crowned Sparrow	3	2	1 (Saskatoon 74; Fort Walsh 80; CP Broadview 86)
Harris' Sparrow	17	15	3 (Govenlock 86)
Dark-eyed Junco	139	290	50 (Yorkton 53)
McCown's Longspur	1	1	1 (Govenlock 82)
Lapland Longspur	30	574	200 (Caron 71)
Snow Bunting	1 137	350 422	33 935 (Raymore 82)
Red-winged Blackbird	50	130	30 (Estevan 62)
Western Meadowlark	20	13	3 (Skull Creek 71)
Rusty Blackbird	109	428	83 (Ft. Walsh 86)
Brewer's Blackbird	36	67	23 (Wolseley 63)
Common Grackle	20	18	3 (Regina 67)
Brown-headed Cowbird]	1	0	11 (CP Masefield 59)
Rosy Finch	27	1 139	488 (Ft. Walsh 83)
Pine Grosbeak	718	11 996	422 (Saskatoon 69)
Purple Finch	23	48	14 (Saskatoon 69)
Red Crossbill	64	1 038	235 (Nipawin 48)
White-winged Crossbill	110	2 032	230 (Emma Lake 75)
Common Redpoll	849	109 986	3 651 (Nipawin 52)
Hoary Redpoll	197	1 335	62 (Cumberland House 69)
Pine Siskin	31	368	70 (Saskatoon 81)
American Goldfinch	2	2	1 (Saskatoon 79; Regina 81)
Evening Grosbeak	519	12 363	515 (Kamsack 85)
House Sparrow	1 314	388 128	6 204 (Saskatoon 79)



# EURASIAN TREE SPARROW IN MANITOBA

RUDOLF F. KOES, 135 Rossmere Crescent, Winnipeg, Manitoba. R2K 0G1

On 2 November 1986 an unfamiliar bird appeared at the feeder of James and Helen Owen at their rural bungalow adjoining an oxbow of the Assiniboine River about 20 km west of Winnipeg. On 3 November they identified it as a Eurasian Tree Sparrow. On a cold and blustery 4 November George Holland, Richard Knapton and the author arrived at 7:00 a.m. and were welcomed with coffee and breakfast, after having installed themselves behind a window close to the feeder.

Birders tend to be a skeptical lot. The doubts of these observers increased when after a few minutes a female Purple Finch appeared with some House Sparrows.

Then, at 7:10, the Eurasian Tree Sparrow arrived suddenly in the birch tree which housed the feeder and was studied for the next 20 minutes at distances as close as 5 m. The sparrow was similar to the House Sparrows, but slightly smaller, with a chestnut crown and white cheek with a black patch in it. Its black bib was smaller than that of the House Sparrow. Although the rest of the plumage was similar to that of its larger relative, the bird had a neater, trimmer appearance. It showed no unusual tameness or shyness, generally moving around with a flock of House Sparrows. Light conditions at the time, while more than adequate for observation, were not suitable for photography



*Eurasian Tree Sparrow, St. Francois Xavier, Manitoba  
(Bottom Left)*

*James Owen*



especially since photos had to be taken through two panes of glass.

During the next two months birders from within and outside the province visited to observe the bird. Several fine photographs were taken. Discussion among local birders centered on the origin of the bird. Careful study of its plumage, soft parts and behaviour did not indicate that it had been in captivity. The feathers showed no unusual wear or fraying and they were clean. The legs and feet were clean and the nails were of normal length. The bird had arrived just before the trough of a vigorous low pressure system which brought falling temperatures and strong northwest winds on 31 October and 1 November and snow and strong south winds from 2 to 4 November. On 8 and 9 November it was subjected to the worst blizzard southern Manitoba had seen in two decades, while two days later it survived  $-26^{\circ}\text{C}$ ., indicating it was very hardy. Checks with the Winnipeg zoo and a number of pet stores dealing in exotic birds turned out negative, pointing to this being a "wild" bird, but from where? The only North American population is found in the vicinity of St. Louis, Missouri and is not known to wander.<sup>6</sup> The species is common in much of Eurasia, where it does migrate to a certain extent, and it has been introduced to Australia, where it is largely sedentary.<sup>5 7</sup>

Establishing the origin of the bird was further complicated by inability to determine its subspecific identity. Henri Ouellet of the National Museum of Natural Sciences concluded, based on photographs and a description sent to him, that the bird closely resembled the nominate race *Passer m. montanus* from western Europe, which in turn is very similar to *P.m. saturatus* from eastern Asia (pers. comm. 11 February 1987). Ouellet stated that he could not determine the subspecies of this sparrow from the photographs because it did not belong to

one of the well marked and readily identifiable subspecies. The St. Louis population, incidentally, came from western European stock.<sup>1</sup>

Two birds which were found in Vancouver in the fall and winter of 1985-86 were believed to have been "ship/sailor assisted."<sup>3</sup> The Manitoba bird rated "Special Attention" in American Birds, but was dismissed in another part of that journal as of "probably dubious origin."<sup>4 2</sup> While it would appear likely — given the species' lack of wanderlust — that this bird had escaped or been released, the evidence at hand suggested otherwise.

One year after the initial sighting the bird was still doing well and regularly visiting the same feeder. Its ancestry will probably remain a mystery.

I wish to thank Henri Ouellet of the National Museum of Natural Sciences for his comments regarding the identity of the bird.

<sup>1</sup> BENT, A.C. 1958. Life histories of North American blackbirds, orioles, tanagers, and allies. U.S. National Mus. Bull. 211. 549 pp.

<sup>2</sup> DEBENEDICTIS, P.A. 1987. The changing seasons. Am. Birds 41(1):43-51.

<sup>3</sup> FORCE, M.P. and P.W. MATTOCKS, Jr. 1986. The winter season. Northern Pacific coast region. Am. Birds 40(2):316-321.

<sup>4</sup> HARRIS, W.C. 1987. The autumn migration. Prairie provinces region. Am. Birds 41(1):104-106.

<sup>5</sup> HEINZEL, H., R. FITTER and J. PARSLow. 1975. Elseviers gids van de Europese vogels. Elsevier, Amsterdam. 324 pp.

<sup>6</sup> PETERSON, R.T. 1980. A field guide to the birds. Fourth Edition. Houghton Mifflin Co. Boston. 384 pp.

<sup>7</sup> PIZZEY, G. 1980. A field guide to the birds of Australia. Collins, Sydney. 460 pp.



# PREDATION OF WESTERN GREBE CHICKS BY HERRING AND CALIFORNIA GULLS

RICHARD W. KNAPTON, 4327 Nigh Road, Ridgeway, Ontario. L0S 1N0

Predation on eggs and adults of the Western Grebe has been widely documented.<sup>1 2</sup> Mortality of chicks as a result of predation is less well known. This note reports predation of Western Grebe chicks by Herring and California Gulls which may constitute a significant mortality factor for Western Grebes.

From late May to early August 1987, information on colonially-nesting waterbirds was collected on Lake Winnipegosis, Manitoba, for the Manitoba Department of Natural Resources. All islands and reefs on the lake supporting nesting colonies of White Pelicans and/or Double-crested Cormorants were visited and were reached by traveling from one colony to the next by boat. During the passage between colonies, interactions between gulls and adult Western Grebes with chicks were observed on the open lake.

On 17 days during the period 15 June to 10 July a total of 67 Western Grebe chicks were killed and eaten by Herring or California Gulls. The first instance of predation, on 15 June, occurred when a California Gull flew directly at a chick that was swimming about 1 m from an adult grebe, picked the chick up in its bill, and swallowed it whole while still in flight. Most acts of predation followed a similar pattern; a gull snatching a grebe chick from the surface of the water while it was a short distance away from its parent (s). Other acts of predation involved harassment and direct attack by gulls on adult grebes with chicks. Thirteen chicks were caught by Herring Gulls after prolonged harassment of adult grebes carrying young

on their backs. A gull made several aerial swoops at the adult grebe which usually attempted to drive off the gull by lunging at it. In all instances, the adult grebe eventually dove, thereby dislodging the young from its back, and once the chick surfaced it was immediately killed and swallowed by the gull. Every interaction in which a Herring Gull persistently swooped at a grebe carrying young on its back resulted in the death of at least one chick. Predation involving direct attack was observed on 7 July; a California Gull that had been following the boat for about 10 minutes suddenly veered off, flew directly at an adult grebe which had a chick beside it, collided with and struck the adult grebe, killed and swallowed the chick, and then flew back to the boat.

Some of the acts of predation witnessed were probably opportunistic foraging by gulls as they followed the boat, possibly taking advantage of grebes attempting to swim away from the boat, thereby reducing the adults' vigilance over their young. However, several instances of predation suggested that some adult gulls were efficient at capturing grebe chicks without outside disturbance. One Herring Gull nest, for example, contained the remains of six grebe chicks on 23 June, suggesting that certain gulls may specialize in predation of chicks of grebes (or waterbirds).

About 250 pairs of Western Grebes were estimated to nest on Lake Winnipegosis in 1979.<sup>3</sup> The intensity of predation observed during this study, from one boat on 17 days, suggests that gull predation on this population of Western Grebes has a significant impact on its productivity.



## Acknowledgments

I thank Bill Koonz, Department of Natural Resources, Wildlife Branch, Winnipeg, for organizing the project, and fishermen Harvey Brown and Darcy Carlsen for able assistance in the field.

<sup>1</sup> BENT, A.C. 1963. Life histories of North American diving birds. Dover, New York.

<sup>2</sup> PALMER, R.S. (ed) 1962. Handbook of North American birds. Vol. 1. Yale Univ. Press, New Haven.

<sup>3</sup> KOONZ, W.H. and P.W. RAKOWSKI. 1985. Status of colonial waterbirds nesting in southern Manitoba. *Can. Field-Nat.* 99:19-29.

## UNUSUAL BANK AND BARN SWALLOW NESTING ON LAKE WINNIPEGOSIS, MANITOBA

RICHARD W. KNAPTON, 4327 Nigh Road, Ridgeway, Ontario. L0S 1N0

Several species of swallows have benefitted from human activities, and have been quick to exploit new nesting opportunities when they become available. Indeed, some species, such as Barn Swallows, nowadays use natural sites relatively infrequently. This article reports unusual nesting sites for two species of swallows at Lake Winnipegosis, Manitoba, during the summer of 1987, a Bank Swallow colony in a sawdust pile and a Barn Swallow colony on a cliff face.

On 1 June, an active colony of Bank Swallows was located at an abandoned sawmill close to the Mossey River at Winnipegosis, Manitoba. The colony was in a sawdust pile about 15 m high, and had probably been in existence for about 7 years. There were about 150 holes, about 60 of which appeared to be occupied throughout June and July. The birds were still present in early August. The pile was stable because the sawdust had compacted over several years; the existence of the colony had been known by local fishermen for at least 3 years. Bank Swallow colonies were not located anywhere else around the shore of Lake Winnipegosis, which lacks vertical earth banks, and the swallows had taken advantage of a nesting site created by man. Sawdust piles have been reported very infrequently as nesting sites for this species, the most recent being at Hinton, Alberta.<sup>1 2</sup>

On 9 July, six Barn Swallow nests were located on a cliff face, 8 metre high, on the northwest shore of Mason Island, Dawson Bay, Lake Winnipegosis. The heads of young swallows were visible at three of the nests; two other nests appeared empty, and the sixth nest was an old one which held a recently-constructed Eastern Phoebe's nest. Three of the nests were built in natural cavities of the rock, and three were built on the cliff face itself. The adults were watched hawking insects around a colony of tree-nesting Double-crested Cormorants at the south end of the island. Barn Swallows nests were located at all buildings and docks around the lake, thus it is interesting that a colony of natural cliff-nesting birds persists when many man-made nesting sites were available.

<sup>1</sup> BENT, A.C. 1963. Life histories of North American flycatchers, larks, swallows and their allies. Dover, New York.

<sup>2</sup> WILDE, G.A. 1987. Unusual nesting site for Bank Swallows. *Blue Jay* 45(2):112.



# RED-TAILED HAWK CAPTURED IN A SHARP-TAILED GROUSE TRAP

RICHARD K. BAYDACK, Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba. R3T 2N2

During a 3-year study on Sharp-tailed Grouse in the Carberry Sand Hills, grouse were trapped on dancing grounds during early mornings.<sup>1</sup> On 15 May 1984 a live, juvenile Red-tailed Hawk was in one of

the cage-like traps, with two dead Sharp-tailed Grouse. Sunrise was at approximately 0545 h, temperature was 0° C, and wind was negligible from the northwest.



Figure 1. *Red-tailed Hawk in Sharp-tailed Grouse trap. Two dead grouse at center of trap.*  
R.K. Baydack



Grouse were live-trapped on leks, banded, and released during March - May 1983 - 1985 using two rectangular 1.8 x 3.7-m traps per lek. Traps were constructed of aluminum conduit frames (1.25-cm dia.), welded wire mesh sides (5.1 x 2.5 cm), and nylon mesh tops (2.5 x 2.5 cm). Each side panel (1.2 x 0.9 or 1.8 m) had a 25 x 15-cm opening with an inverted, woven wire funnel. Trapping occurred typically for a maximum of 3 mornings and evenings per lek. The hawk was captured on the first morning of trapping at this site.

The trap was designed to allow stooping or crouching sharptails in through a funnel entrance, but they were not able to escape if standing erect. The hawk had no other means of entry to the trap, and presumably also squeezed through the funnel.

At 0500 h there was no activity on the dancing ground. Thirty minutes later the hawk and two dead grouse (adult male and adult female) were in one trap and a live adult male Sharp-tailed Grouse was in the other trap. Seven more grouse flushed from the periphery of the lek.

The hawk attempted to escape and battered into the cage walls. Its back feathers appeared brown-streaked and the tail gray-brown. Identification as a juvenile Red-tailed Hawk was later verified by observers S.P. McGovern and M.E. Stoll, who were assisting me. Figure 1 is a photograph of the scene in the early morning light.

The trap was lifted to allow the hawk to scurry out. It flew off to perch for about 10 minutes in a 10-m tall aspen approximately 500 m distant. The Red-tailed Hawk then departed, but was on a fencepost within 50 m of the trap at 0745 h. The trap was moved elsewhere to avoid further predation. On several subsequent mornings the hawk was seen flying near the dancing ground; Sharp-tailed Grouse

continued to display there but no further evidence of raptor predation was found. No encounters with raptors occurred at other Sharp-tailed Grouse leks.

Owing to their relatively large size and slow speed, Red-tailed Hawks are not effective predators on dancing Sharp-tailed Grouse.<sup>2 4</sup> The hawk in the trap would be at an obvious advantage over the confined grouse. The peculiar behaviour of this hawk to obtain prey might be due to its immaturity. The hawk may have keyed in to the oddity of its prey being unable to escape attack.<sup>3</sup> In either case, early morning hunting by Red-tailed Hawks at sharp-tail dancing grounds is not common.<sup>2</sup> Continued observations of the hawk at this lek suggests that lek locations can be learned more easily by predators if obvious visible cues such as the trap are available.

### Acknowledgments

Special thanks to S.P. McGovern and M.E. Stoll for their assistance. Support and funding for the project were provided by the Natural Resources Institute at the University of Manitoba, the Manitoba Department of Natural Resources, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, and the Canada Department of National Defence.

<sup>1</sup> BAYDACK, R.K. 1986. Sharp-tailed grouse response to lek disturbance in the Carberry Sand Hills of Manitoba. Ph. D. Thesis. Colorado State Univ., Fort Collins. 83 pp.

<sup>2</sup> BERGER, D.D., F. HAMERSTROM, and F.N. HAMERSTROM, Jr. 1963. The effect of raptors on prairie chickens on booming grounds. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.* 27:778-791.

<sup>3</sup> MARKS, J.S., and V.S. MARKS 1987. Influence of radio collars on survival of Sharp-tailed Grouse. *J. Wildl. Mgmt.* 51:468:471.

<sup>4</sup> SCHWARTZ, C.W. 1945. The ecology of the prairie chicken in Missouri. University of Missouri Studies 20:1-99.



# SIGHTINGS OF ALBINO FLICKER AT PIKE LAKE, SASKATCHEWAN

AUSTIN FORSYTH, 197-325-5TH Avenue, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. S7K 2P7

For a number of people who live near the west shore of Pike Lake, Saskatchewan, 17 August 1987 was a memorable day, because it produced multiple sightings of a white woodpecker which appears to have been an albino variant of the Yellow-shafted Flicker.

Ethel and I were sitting on the deck of our cabin, enjoying the morning sun and the worm-pulling antics of robins on the short grass between us and the lake, when a strange white bird arrived with a flock of seven or eight Yellow-shafted Flickers who started to forage hungrily in the sod.

Although the white one seemed slightly larger than its companions, in feeding habits and profile there was no noticeable difference.

Our nearest point of observation was about 3 m., at which distance we had an excellent view of the plumage except for its underparts and extended wings. The only pigmentation noted was a red patch at the nape of the neck and a faint yellowish staining along the lower back. We could not tell anything about the color of its eyes, but because it was the first of the flock to move out of the bright sun



*Albino Flicker with red nape*

*Isabel Maguire*



into the shade of the underbrush, we speculated on a deficiency of intra-ocular pigment.

The decision that the bird was a variant of the Yellow-shafted subspecies was based on its red nape marking, the company it kept, and the absence of red "moustache" streaks which could be expected on a male of the Red-shafted subspecies if the genetic determinant for red were unaffected. The red and yellow colors show on Isabel Maguire's photographs which also show a pale bill.

We saw no sign of avoidance or rejection of the albino by other members of the flicker flock, but other observers felt that it was ostracized by normal birds while feeding.

Among those who played host to this unusual bird were Stan Magill, Isabel and Harold Maguire, Ferne and Hub Braithwaite, Audrey Brandt and Sandy Frischholz . . . each of whom sighted it on grounds separated one from the other by only a few hundred metres.

Thus an addiction to White Bird Watching has swept into our community!



*Albino Flicker with faint yellow on outer primaries*

*Isabel Maguire*



# 1987 REPORT ON NESTBOX PROJECT IN SOUTHWESTERN MANITOBA

MAMIE McCOWAN, 1415-8th Street, Brandon, Manitoba R7A 3Z6

This report was submitted by the co-ordinating committee for The Friends of the Bluebirds, and was prepared by Hazel Patmore, Jean Horton, Barbara Robinson, David Barnes, Mamie McCowan, and the birdwatchers of Brandon.

The Friends of the Bluebirds of southwestern Manitoba, a volunteer group with a nestbox project coordinated from Brandon, are delighted to report an increase in both Mountain Bluebird and Eastern Bluebird nestings in 1987. A summary of reports received from 54 nestline operators is given in Table 1.

Some operators did not check boxes often enough to include second broods, so the actual total nestings of bluebirds would be greater than indicated. Other "Friends" maintained additional nestlines by cleaning and repairing boxes, but did not monitor nesting.

The reports contain interesting comments. Mildred and Jim Spear of Russell write: "Our bird numbers are up this year and an area about three miles square accounts for the increase. This is excellent bluebird country . . . in places boxes as close as 20 yards have nestings, one in particular, 7 boxes in less than a quarter mile had 6 Mountain Bluebird nestings and in the center of this was an Eastern Bluebird nesting; at times this makes me wonder about the territory each bird is supposed to have. Over the 15 years we have checked the lines we notice many changes in material used to build nests and in particular the Tree Swallow. Many now do not use the white feathers that cover the eggs — do they feel secure in their nesting boxes?"

Edie Evans of Rapid City comments: "I really feel the secret of our success was twinning. Have almost all boxes twinned

Table 1. NESTBOX USE IN SOUTHWESTERN MANITOBA, 1987

<i>Species</i>	<i>Number of nestings</i>
Mountain Bluebird	762
Eastern Bluebird	258
Unidentified bluebird	83
Mixed pair - Mountain male x Eastern female	1
Tree Swallow	994
Wren	57
House Sparrow	32
Starling	1
Clay-colored Sparrow	1
Red Squirrel	18 +
Total number of boxes monitored	2000 +

\* nesting - a nest with at least 1 egg



now." Twinning (placing two boxes close together, e.g. on adjacent fenceposts) will ease competition for boxes between bluebirds and swallows.

Red Squirrels created a problem in areas where White Spruce is common. Jean Horton reports: "Hardly any boxes that weren't chewed by red squirrels; 4 boxes contained large squirrel families and prevented bluebirds from nesting there." Hazel Patmore notes: "Red squirrels are becoming more troublesome. They have destroyed several boxes."

Many operators enlarged the entrance hole from 1 1/2" diameter to 1-9/16" or

larger, to accommodate the Mountain Bluebird. The larger holes will help to offset shrinkage caused by swelling of wood in a wet season.

Moving boxes from marginal to good bluebird habitat was found to increase their use by bluebirds.

There were reports of dead bluebirds and Tree Swallows, mainly nestlings. Predators were blamed for some of the mortality. It is feared that blowfly infestations may be responsible for some deaths, and we plan to investigate this in coming seasons.



*Mountain Bluebird*

*Wayne Lynch*



# PROJECT SUMMER BIRD COUNT — HELP WANTED

BERNIE GOLLOP, Canadian Wildlife Service, 115 Perimeter Road, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. S7N 0X4

Next to Christmas Bird Counts, Breeding Bird Surveys are the most extensive systematic annual monitoring of North American bird populations that we have. As a contribution to the only long-term continental check on our breeding birds, 183 surveys were run in Canada and 1619 in the United States in 1986. In Canada the average number of species per route was 58 and, while American Robin appeared on every route, the most common species was European Starling with 8853 birds. In the United States there were 53 species per route. Morning Doves were found on more routes than any other species, but Red-winged Blackbirds were most abundant with 108,000. The highest number of species was on a Wisconsin survey at 94 and the lowest was in Nevada with 8 species.<sup>1</sup>

The results of the first 15 years of Breeding Bird Surveys, from 1965 to 1979, have been published.<sup>2</sup> Information was presented on population trends and on the varying densities of species across their breeding ranges. Saskatchewan, North Dakota and Alberta had the highest numbers of Northern Harriers per route. The best routes on average for Killdeer were in South and North Dakota and Manitoba. Common Snipe increased significantly in the Aspen Parklands. After Delaware, the largest densities of Willets were in Alberta and Saskatchewan. There was a significant downward trend for Franklin's Gulls in Alberta. Manitoba had the greatest concentrations of Black-billed Cuckoos.

Northern Flickers and Black-billed Magpies decreased in Alberta. Saskat-



*Young Black-billed Magpie*

*Lorne Scott*



chewan showed an increase in Cliff Swallows and had the highest density of American Crows. Least Flycatchers increased in the two western prairie provinces. Loggerhead Shrikes decreased significantly in Canada as a whole and in Saskatchewan in particular (where they may recently have made a comeback). Common Yellowthroats, Bobolinks, Red-winged Blackbirds and Northern Orioles increased in Saskatchewan while Western Meadowlarks, Lark Buntings and Baird's Sparrows decreased there and in Alberta. Saskatchewan and Manitoba were the leading provinces for Vesper Sparrows per route as was Alberta for Le Conte's Sparrows.

In a report comparing 1985 and 1986, 4% of 52 breeding species in Alberta increased and 12% decreased. Of 23 species in Saskatchewan, 9% increased and 13% decreased between the two years.<sup>1</sup>

A Breeding Bird Survey is done once a year, preferably in June, and takes 4 to 4.5 hours. The route is 29.2 km (24.5 mi.) long, usually on an all-weather road but not on a highway. Starting point and direction of travel are randomly selected by computer to avoid the bias of someone deliberately selecting the best areas. Theoretically a large sample of such transects in a region will result in the appropriate mixture of high, low and average counts.

Normally there is one route per degree block of latitude and longitude, e.g. within the block 52°-53°N x 106°-107°W. However, in Saskatchewan in 1986, only 13 routes were done. In an experiment aimed at increasing participation a second route was added to each degree block in 1987, giving 85 routes south of 54°N or Township 58. This doubling will probably also occur in Manitoba and Alberta within a year or two. The locations of current routes in the prairie provinces are shown on the accompanying maps.

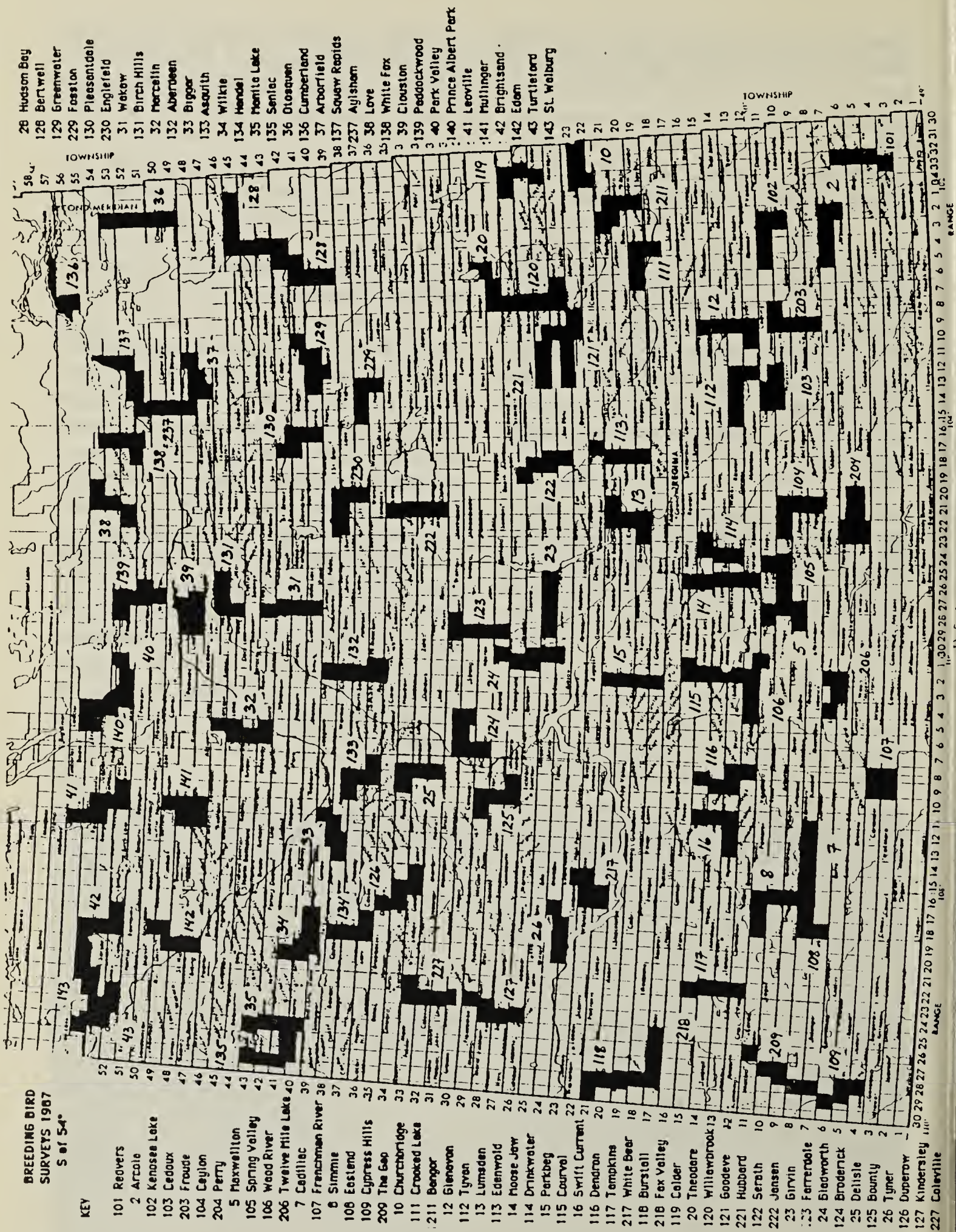
A route has 50 stops spaced 0.8 km (0.5 mi.) apart. Starting time is half an hour before sunrise, which often means around 4:00 a.m. During each 3-minute stop, all the birds seen and heard within 0.4 km (0.25 mi.) are counted. Two people are involved. One does the observing and reports results to the other who records them on the forms provided. A detailed map, set of instructions and forms are provided to each observer.

The observer has to be able to identify at least all the more common birds along a route by song as well as by sight because most records are based on singing or calling birds. Some counted species are never actually seen during a survey. The second person does not have to know birds but does have to become familiar with the sequence of names on the form so that numbers for 3 to 30 species per stop can be entered quickly in the appropriate column. A count is considered comparable from year to year only if it is done by the same person because there is so much variability between people no matter how experienced they are.

Anyone who wants more information about this project should contact their provincial coordinator (listed below) about participating as an observer, recorder or just a rider, going along to find out how a survey is done, with the possibility of taking part in some capacity in the future. If you want to try a transect north of those shown on the maps let the provincial coordinator know at least two weeks beforehand and one can probably be set up. It is better to have one year's data for an area than none at all. And if you are interested, but expect to be in another province in June, please let the appropriate coordinator know and you may be able to help there.

Before doing a route for the first time, it is a good idea to drive all of it to see if there are problems with the road or





Saskatchewan Breeding Bird Survey routes



some of the stops. (There are rules for adjusting stops, including calling the provincial coordinator about big problems.) If it is your first survey, it would also be worthwhile to do a practise run of at least part of the route, even if at a more convenient time of day than sunrise.

A few months after the survey, you will receive a computerized copy of your data for checking. Later you will get a summary of the previous year's continental results and a newsletter with additional analysis and unusual experiences along the Breeding Bird Survey trail.

So if you want to have a fun time — getting up between 2:00 and 3:00 a.m., having the wind come up or the rain come down during a survey so that you have to quit, being frustrated by songs you can't identify, climbing in and out of a car 50 times — why not give it a try? You'll be hearing a chorus of bird song that makes your discomfort all worthwhile, and you'll be contributing to a project aimed at measuring the welfare of our breeding birds provincially, nationally and internationally.

Provincial Coordinators are:

#### **Alberta**

Jack Park  
10236 - 70 Street  
Edmonton, Alberta T6A 2T4  
(403) **469-8127** (residence)

#### **Saskatchewan**

Brian Johns  
Canadian Wildlife Service  
115 Perimeter Road  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 0X4  
(306) **975-4109** OR  
975-5595 (Whooping Crane Hot Line)

#### **Manitoba**

Herb Copland  
Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature  
190 Rupert Avenue  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 0N2  
(204) **956-2830** (office) OR  
(204) 667-8266 (residence)

<sup>1</sup> DROEGE, SAM and J.R. SAUER 1986. Breeding bird survey — annual summary, 1986. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel, Md. 20 pp. Unpublished.

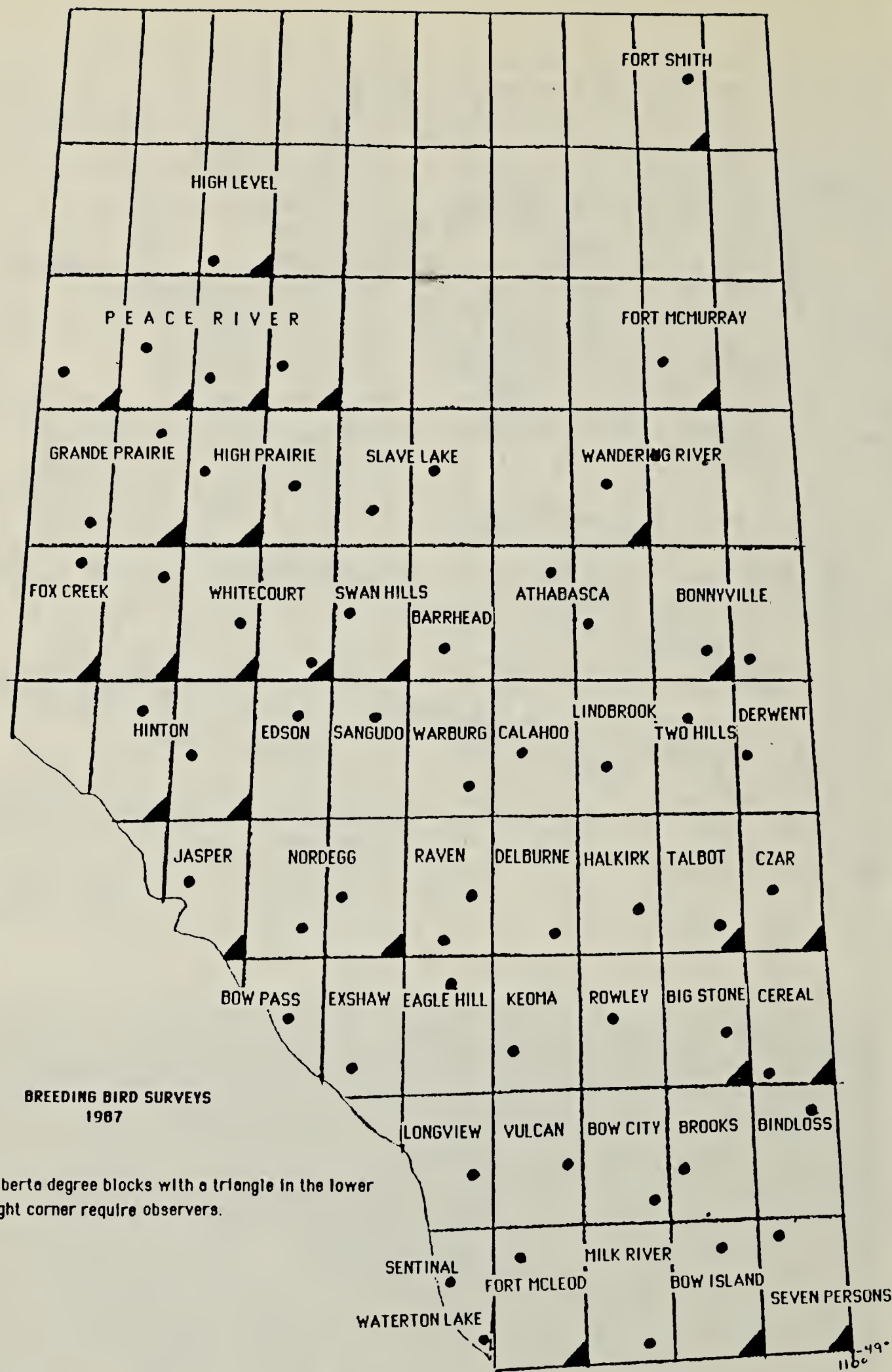
<sup>2</sup> ROBBINS, C.S., DANNY BYSTRAK and P.H. GEISSLER 1986. The breeding bird survey: its first fifteen years, 1965-1979. Resource Publ. 157. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Wash. 196 pp.



*Red-winged Blackbird*

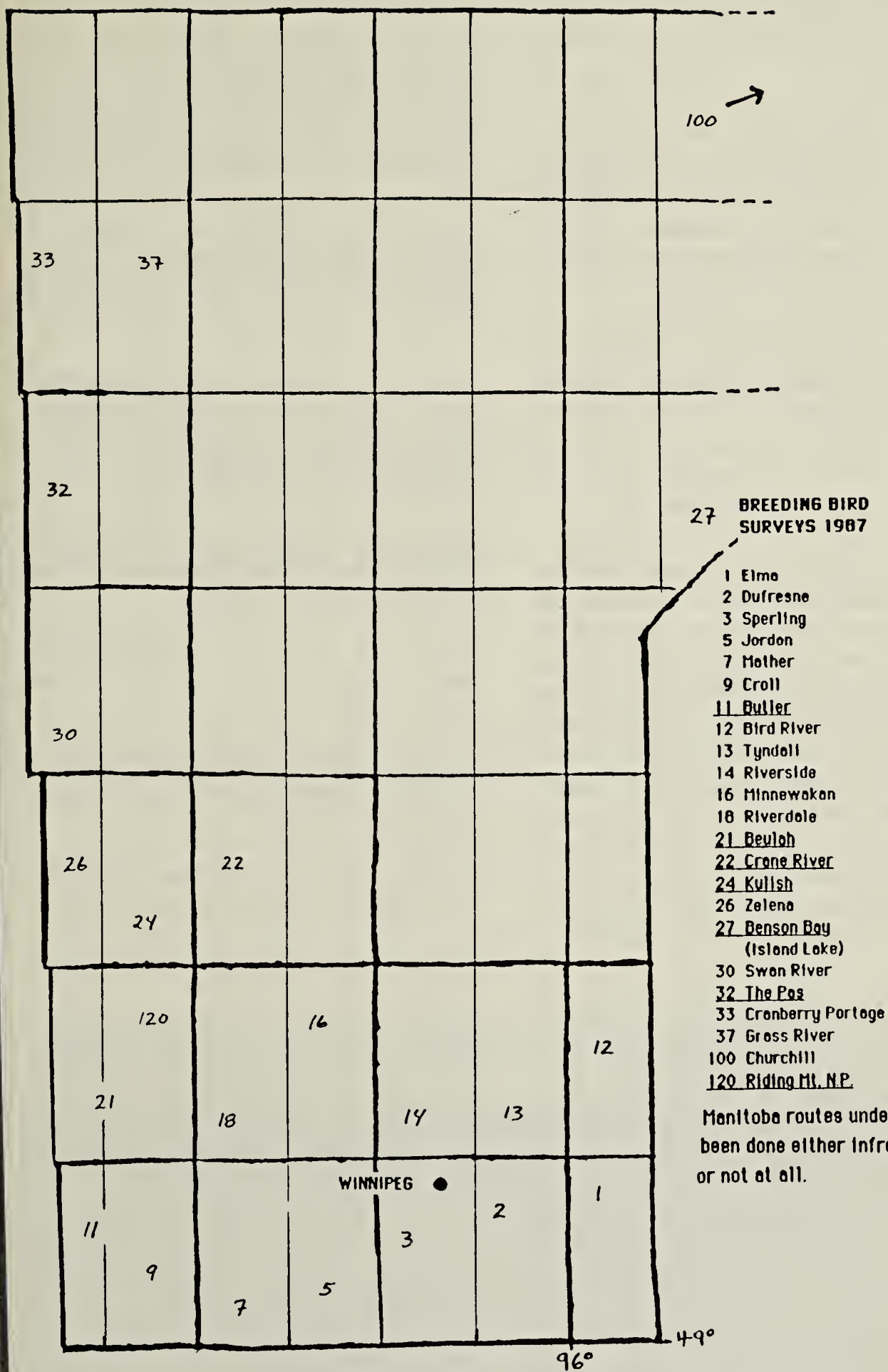
*Fred Lahrman*





*Alberta Breeding Bird Survey routes.*





Manitoba Breeding Bird Survey routes.



## FEMALE MERLIN KILLS AMERICAN CROWS IN NEST DEFENCE

PAUL C. JAMES, Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History, Wascana Park, Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 3V7 and LYNN W. OLIPHANT, Veterinary Anatomy Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. S7N 0W0

While it is generally acknowledged that Merlins are vigorous defenders of their nests the following noteworthy account of a female killing one and perhaps two American Crows was related to us by Charlie Cowan of Saskatoon.<sup>1 2 3 5</sup>

These observations were made during the first week of May 1986, at a Merlin nest site in Saskatoon. Cowan was sitting in his garden where the Merlins were nesting when a crow flew past the nest tree. The female immediately left her nest and struck the crow in mid-flight. It fell to the ground and was dead when picked up. Unfortunately the crow was not retained so that the precise cause of death could be determined. However, given its almost instantaneous death, it is likely that she broke its neck. Two days prior to this Cowan had picked up a second dead crow in the garden. Again, it was not examined closely but it is possible that the Merlin was also responsible for its demise.

While Merlins have been seen striking American Crows in nest defence, a previously published account of the attack resulting in the death of the crow was not found.<sup>4</sup> That it did in this particular instance is quite remarkable, given the considerable size discrepancy between the two species. The average weight of five American Crows in the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History is 427 g and the average weight of 37 female Merlins caught by us breeding in Saskatoon is 256 g.

We thank NSERC for supporting the Merlin research in Saskatoon with a Postdoctoral Fellowship to James and an Operating Grant to Oliphant.

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*Merlin*



## THREE ODDITIES OF BIRD BEHAVIOUR

WILLIAM A.S. SARJEANT, Department of Geological Sciences, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. S7N 0W0

These three observations are related only in representing unexpected behaviour by birds.

### Common Raven

About 6 miles east of Prince Albert on 16 February 1974 a raven flew across Highway 302 just above the level of the car windscreen. In its beak was a thin sheet of clear plastic, roughly 30 by 75 cm (1 by 2.5 ft.); the bird held this in the middle of one short side. It flew south until it passed out of view behind trees, still carrying this curious burden.

The date seemed too early for nest building and a sheet of plastic an unlikely material to select. I can only suggest that some fragments of food were adhering to the plastic and that the raven was either taking the sheet and these deliberately, to be fed on, or inadvertently, because the plastic sheet had adhered to a food fragment picked up in its beak. The fashion in

which the plastic was held tends not to support the latter hypothesis.

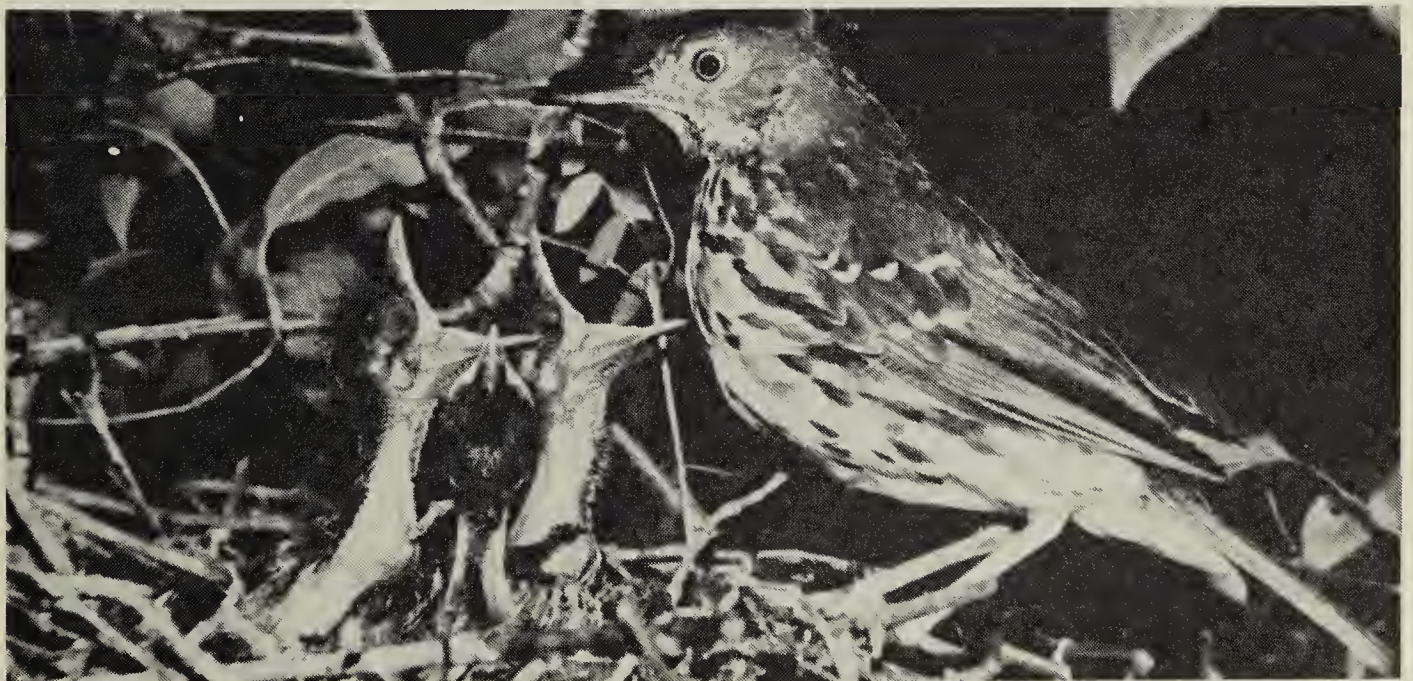
### Brown Thrasher

Glimpsed on a tree in the backyard of 670 University Drive, Saskatoon, around 9:00 am 15 May 1987 was a Brown Thrasher clinging to a slender tree trunk, head up, tail down and spread against the trunk as a brace in flicker-like fashion. The bird was merely resting in this position; it did not climb. It flew upward and away at the author's approach. Perhaps this is not unusual, but I was unable to find reports of Brown Thrashers resting in such a position.

### American Robin

In the back lane by 674 University Drive around 9:00 am 16 May 1987 a robin's egg fell to the ground and shattered by the foot of a telephone pole. Instead of some egg-stealing bird on the wire there was a female robin which, it can only be supposed, had just laid the egg in that highly inappropriate place! The hen bird may have been driven from her nest by some cat or other predator just when she was about to lay.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Since ravens begin incubating eggs in March, it is conceivable that nest building could be occurring in February.



*Brown Thrasher*

*R.E. Gehlert*



# NOTES ON UNCOMMON BIRDS AND MAMMALS NEAR CAPE CHURCHILL, MANITOBA

TIMOTHY J. MOSER and DONALD H. RUSCH, Wisconsin Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. 53706

This paper records the occurrence, or possibly changing status, of uncommon birds and mammals in tundra habitat near Cape Churchill, Manitoba (58° 46'N, 93° 16'W). Jehl and Smith, and Cooke et al. recently described the avifauna of the Churchill region.<sup>1 2</sup> Sightings of 25 bird species reported by them as rare or uncommon and 4 mammals rarely found inhabiting tundra or this locale are noted. These observations were made in the "coastal tundra" zone of the Hudson Bay Lowlands from April to August 1981-84 and June-July 1985.<sup>4</sup> The study area lies 58 km east southeast of Churchill, within 5 km of Hudson Bay, and more than 15 km beyond the treeline. It is characterized by poor drainage, coastal sedge meadows and relict beach ridges. Erect woody vegetation on the area is limited to willows (*Salix* spp.) in isolated clumps or bordering ponds, and occasional White Spruce (*Picea glauca*), less than 2 m tall, along inland beach ridges. Observations were made while conducting research on reproductive biology of Canada Geese.

## Birds

*Common Loon* Loons were sighted occasionally in the third week of June 1981-84 and throughout July 1982.

*American Bittern* The only observation was on 27 May 1984.

*Ring-necked Duck* A raft of eight was seen on a coastal pond on 17 June 1984.

*Greater Scaup* One nest was found with nine eggs on 23 June 1985. Frequently seen during molt.

*Bufflehead* One pair was observed near the coast on 5 June 1984.

*Bald Eagle* One adult was observed flying north on 22 June 1984.

*Rough-legged Hawk* One nest (four eggs) was discovered 17 June 1981 and subsequently found destroyed. In 1984 three nests (three, two and one eggs) were found on 13, 15 and 22 June, respectively. Two nests were unsuccessful and one's fate unknown. Birds were first observed on 17 May 1981 and 19 May 1984. In 1985, three active and two apparently unsuccessful nests were found. One nest found on 18 June contained five eggs and was on top of our 12-m high observation tower. This nest was still active on 27 June. Another nest located on a boulder contained five eggs on 12 June but was empty on 24 June. The third active nest was found on 30 June on a 20-m high metal tower.

*Peregrine Falcon* Peregrines were observed from early May to mid-June 1982 (one bird) and 1984 (two birds). Stoops on Willow Ptarmigan, Snow Bunting, Horned Lark, Arctic Hare and an unidentified sandpiper were witnessed.

*Gyr Falcon* Sightings of Gyr Falcon occurred on 5 May 1981, 9 May 1982 and 26 June 1984.

*Pectoral Sandpiper* In June 1983 and 1984 males were observed performing courtship displays, described as "hooting," over several sedge meadows.<sup>3</sup>



This behavior was not seen in this area during observation periods from 1971-1982. Although females usually nest near or within the male's territory no nests were found.<sup>3</sup> This species has been considered a rare - uncommon spring migrant and common fall migrant.<sup>1 2</sup> There is no breeding record for Pectoral Sandpipers in Manitoba; these observations suggest they bred there in 1983 and 1984.

*Upland Sandpiper* One was sighted on a beach ridge 1 km from the coast on 26 June 1984.

*Red Phalarope* These phalaropes were seen uncommonly 1981-1984. Peak numbers were 20 in 1981 and 37 in 1982. One male repeatedly returned to the same tussock area when flushed by us in late June 1983 but no nest was found.

*Pomarine Jaeger* One was sighted in 1982. They were occasionally sighted June-July 1983 and June 1984.

*Parasitic Jaeger* Two nests were found in 1985 on 21 and 22 June. Each contained two eggs.

*Mourning Dove* A single bird was observed 5-20 July 1983.

*Great Horned Owl* One was recorded in willows on 4 July 1982.

*Northern Flicker* A flicker was observed once on 22 May 1982.

*Eastern Kingbird* One was sighted on 2 July 1981.

*Tree Swallow* One was seen on 17 June 1984.



*Red Phalarope*

*Jim Hamilton*



*Barn Swallow* There were three observations: a single on 12 May, two 23 July 1981 and another single 20 July 1983.

*Common Raven* A nest found on a 20-m high tower contained five young on 30 June 1985.

*Yellow-rumped Warbler* One was sighted on 31 May 1984.

*Yellow-headed Blackbird* A female was observed on 15 June 1984.

*Dark-eyed Junco* One bird was seen on 30 April 1982. A carcass, apparently killed or scavenged by an avian species, was found 1 m away 4 hours later.

*Harris' Sparrow* Observations were in late May of 1981 and 1982.



*Ermine*

Frank Switzer

## Mammals

*Ermine* One individual was seen under a White Spruce on 14 June 1982.

*Beaver* Single Beaver were seen within 2 km of the coast on 27 May 1982 and 26 June 1984. A desiccated beaver carcass was found near Cape Churchill in June 1985.

*Muskrat* Sign in the form of runways was observed in all years. A house composed of sedges was found on 14 June 1982 and individuals were seen occasionally in May and June of 1982 and 1984.

*Arctic Hare* One individual in winter pelage was seen on 10 and 12 May 1984.

## Acknowledgements

We thank field assistants S. DeStefano, M. Hay and D. Orthmeyer. We acknowledge the help of M. Gillespie (Manitoba Department of Natural Resources) and the many agency and university personnel who participated in field work on Cape Churchill. Support for the study of Canada Geese was provided by agencies of the Mississippi Flyway Council.

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# SASKATCHEWAN CHRISTMAS MAMMAL COUNT — 1987

Compiled by WAYNE C. HARRIS, Box 414, Raymore, Saskatchewan. S0A 3J0

A total of 70 counts were received this year, up 4 from last year's record number and we now have more than 85% of the areas submitting bird counts also counting mammals on the same day. The number of species reported by these counts is 37, equalling last years high total.

There was only one new species for the overall Christmas Mammal Count list, the Eastern Cottontail found by Al Smith on the Estevan count; a set of tracks were also found on the Bromhead count. These records are within the species' expected distribution of the Souris River drainage area.

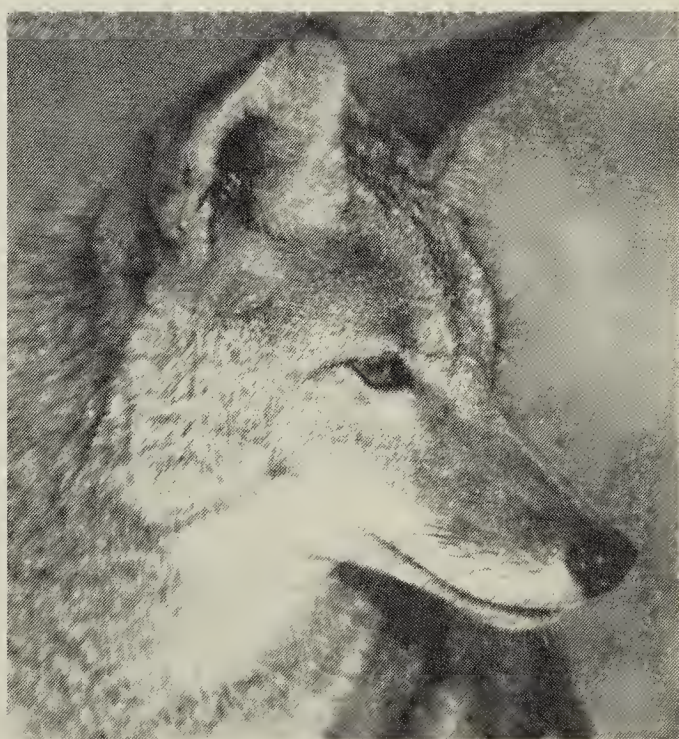
The most frequently occurring species was the White-tailed Deer, found on 85% of the counts followed by Coyote on 70%, Red Fox on 65% and Snowshoe Hare on 60% of the total counts conducted this year. These figures represent population increases for White-tailed Deer and Red Fox, while Coyote populations appear to be stable and Snowshoe Hare are down. This latter is particularly interesting considering that the hare populations are supposed to be increasing at the present time in relation to their 10 year cycle. The mild weather conditions and the lack of snow cover at some locations may be responsible for this seemingly conflicting population response.

Lynx were again unreported even though several counts were in the boreal forest. The lynx has now been absent for more than five years on these counts and even though the hare populations are recovering the lynx populations are not following suit. Will they recover in the next few years as the hares peak or is there some other factor at play which is limiting their populations?

There were significant increases in the reports of the ground squirrels and badger reports both undoubtedly due to the unseasonable mild weather and lack of snow in the south.

For weather, coverage and participants please refer to the Christmas bird counts found elsewhere in this issue. The numbers associated with the count name in the table refer to the numbers used on the locality map also with the bird counts. Symbols found in the tables are as follows:

- \* identified by tracks with estimated number of individuals in parentheses
- + seen during count period but not on count day
- L active lodges or huts seen, with number in parentheses
- N nests found with number in parentheses
- D fresh diggings seen
- d freshly dead animals found
- S odour detected
- H heard with number in parentheses



Coyote

Wayne Lynch



Table 1-1. SASKATCHEWAN CHRISTMAS MAMMAL COUNTS

SPECIES	LOCALITY & DATE										
	ABERNETHY-KATEPWA	ASSINIBOIA	BANGOR	BATTLEFORD	BIGGAR	BIG GULLY CREEK	BIRCH HILLS	BROADVIEW	BROMHEAD	CABRI	CARRAGANA
	29 December	25 December	28 December	24 December	30 December	03 January	21 December	29 December	27 December	31 December	04 January
MASKED SHREW											
SHREW species			2								
EASTERN COTTONTAIL									*(1)		
NUTTALL'S COTTONTAIL											
SNOWSHOE HARE			*(5)		2	*	*(32)	*(10)			
WHITE-TAILED JACK RABBIT	*	9			2	*	*(2)				
RICHARDSON'S GROUND SQUIRREL										+	
THIRTEEN-LINED GROUND SQUIRREL											
GREY SQUIRREL											
FOX SQUIRREL											
RED SQUIRREL	11			1		7		10			2
NORTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL											+
NORTHERN POCKET GOPHER											
BEAVER			1			L(4)					
DEER MOUSE											
GAPPER'S RED-BACKED VOLE											
MUSKRAT				1		L(7)					
MEADOW VOLE					1			*(1)	d(1)		
VOLE species											
MOUSE species						*	*(10)		*(1)		*(15)
NORWAY RAT											
HOUSE MOUSE											
PORCUPINE		1			3	1					*(2)
COYOTE						3	1	*(4)	*(1)		*(4)
WOLF											
RED FOX	*	5					*(2)		*(2)		*(1)
RACCOON		2									
FISHER											
ERMINE						1	*(4)	*(3)			
LONG-TAILED WEASEL			*(1)				*(1)	*(1)			
LEAST WEASEL											
WEASEL species	*					*(2)					
MINK						*(1)		*(1)	*(1)		
BADGER		1									
STRIPED SKUNK									*(1)		
RIVER OTTER											
MULE DEER		2				2					
WHITE-TAILED DEER	*	9	*(7)		3	7		*(12)	37	+	*(8)
DEER species											
MOOSE											
ELK											
PRONGHORN		38									
TOTAL SPECIES	5	8	5	2	5	12	7	8	8	2	7



Table 1-2. SASKATCHEWAN CHRISTMAS MAMMAL COUNTS

CLEARWATER LAKE 27 December	CRAVEN 26 December	CROOKED LAKE P.P. 27 December	DUVAL 22 December	ENDEAVOUR 25 December	ESTEVAN 23 December	FORT QU'APPELLE 19 December	FORT WALSH 19 December	GARDINER DAM 21 December	GLAMIS-WISETON 28 December	SPECIES
		*(1)			1		1	3	+	MASKED SHREW SHREW species
										EASTERN COTTONTAIL
1	*(5)	1				+		*(10)		NUTTALL'S COTTONTAIL
			1		1	+	*(11)	4	+	SNOWSHOE HARE
										WHITE-TAILED JACK RABBIT
										RICHARDSON'S GROUND SQUIRREL
				*						THIRTEEN-LINED GROUND SQUIRREL
					1					GREY SQUIRREL
										FOX SQUIRREL
		6		8		2	44			RED SQUIRREL
										NORTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL
										NORTHERN POCKET GOPHER
		*(1)	L(1)							BEAVER
			1			1				DEER MOUSE
			2							GAPPER'S RED-BACKED VOLE
		1	L(2)			1				MUSKRAT
						+	1	1	*(2)	MEADOW VOLE
										VOLE species
	*(7)	*(18)	*(3)				*(5)	*(15)		MOUSE species
						+				NORWAY RAT
						+				HOUSE MOUSE
		1		*(2)		+	2	2		PORCUPINE
	*(2)	2	*(2)	*(2)	1	+	6	4	*(2)	COYOTE
										WOLF
		*(1)	*(3)			1	1	*(5)	*(2)	RED FOX
										RACCOON
										FISHER
		*(1)				+				ERMINE
		*(1)	*(1)							LONG-TAILED WEASEL
			*(1)							LEAST WEASEL
			*(1)				*(1)	*(2)		WEASEL species
		*(3)				+				MINK
			D(1)					D(1)		BADGER
								S(1)		STRIPED SKUNK
										RIVER OTTER
							52	4	+	MULE DEER
		3	*(7)	*(4)	10	+	49	15		WHITE-TAILED DEER
*										DEER species
				*(2)			*(1)			MOOSE
							87			ELK
										PRONGHORN
2	3	13	12	6	5	12	12	12	6	TOTAL SPECIES



Table 1-3. SASKATCHEWAN CHRISTMAS MAMMAL COUNTS

SPECIES	LOCALITY & DATE									
	GOOD SPIRIT LAKE 22 December	GOVENLOCK 20 December	GRAND CENTRE 26 December	HUMBOLDT 26 December	INDIAN HEAD 27 December	KAMSACK-TOGO 02 January	KEDLESTON 19 December	KELVINGTON 23 December	KENASTON 23 December	KUTAWAGAN LAKE 30 December
MASKED SHREW										
SHREW species	*(2)	*(3)	*(3)							
EASTERN COTTONTAIL										
NUTTALL'S COTTONTAIL	4	*(4)	*(7)							
SNOWSHOE HARE	*(36)	*(3)	3	*(3)	1	*(38)	*			
WHITE-TAILED JACK RABBIT	*(11)	7	1	*(3)	2	2	1	1		
RICHARDSON'S GROUND SQUIRREL	1									
THIRTEEN-LINED GROUND SQUIRREL	+									
GREY SQUIRREL										
FOX SQUIRREL										
RED SQUIRREL	5	3	6							
NORTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL	1									
NORTHERN POCKET GOPHER	D(1)									
BEAVER	L(1)									
DEER MOUSE										
GAPPER'S RED-BACKED VOLE	1									
MUSKRAT	L(5)	L(3)								
MEADOW VOLE										
VOLE species										
MOLISE species	*(10)	*(2)	*(4)	*(10)	*					
NORWAY RAT	*									
HOUSE MOUSE										
PORCUPINE	*(1)	2	*(1)	1	+					
COYOTE	*(3)	7	*(8)	1	3	H	*(15)	*	1	
WOLF										
RED FOX	2	*(4)	1	*(13)	*	1				
RACCOON	*(1)									
FISHER										
ERMINE										
LONG-TAILED WEASEL	*(5)	+	*							
LEAST WEASEL	+									
WEASEL species	*(4)	*(7)								
MINK	+	+								
BADGER	D(4)	*(1)								
STRIPED SKUNK	S(2)									
RIVER OTTER										
MULE DEER	17									
WHITE-TAILED DEER	*(18)	36	*(2)	*(10)	1	4	3	*(15)	+	*
DEER species										
MOOSE	4									
ELK										
PRONGHORN	162									
TOTAL SPECIES	15	11	5	8	11	4	6	9	11	5



Table 1-4. SASKATCHEWAN CHRISTMAS MAMMAL COUNTS

LA RONGE 28 December	LAST MOUNTAIN L. W.M.U. 26 December	LEADER 26 December	LEASK 25 December	LIVELONG 27 December	LOON LAKE 27 December	LOVE-TORCH RIVER 29 December	LUSELAND 27 December	MAIDSTONE BRIDGE 02 January	MARSDEN 26 December	SPECIES
										MASKED SHREW
										SHREW species
										EASTERN COTTONTAIL
										NUTTALL'S COTTONTAIL
*(12)				+		1	2	*		SNOWSHOE HARE
	2	1		*(2)		*(1)				WHITE-TAILED JACK RABBIT
										RICHARDSON'S GROUND SQUIRREL
										THIRTEEN-LINED GROUND SQUIRREL
										GREY SQUIRREL
										FOX SQUIRREL
2				1		11		2		RED SQUIRREL
										NORTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL
										NORTHERN POCKET GOPHER
								L(3)		BEAVER
										DEER MOUSE
2	L(7)							L(6)	2	GAPPER'S RED-BACKED VOLE
							*(6)			MUSKRAT
										MEADOW VOLE
										VOLE species
		15		+		*(3)	*(8)	*		MOUSE species
										NORWAY RAT
										HOUSE MOUSE
	2			+			*(1)	1		PORCUPINE
	2	1		1		H(3)	*(7)	*		COYOTE
										WOLF
*(2)	1			3	1	*(5)	1			RED FOX
										RACCOON
										FISHER
*(4)				+						ERMINE
				*(5)						LONG-TAILED WEASEL
			1	+			*(3)			LEAST WEASEL
	*					*(1)		*		WEASEL species
						*(2)				MINK
										BADGER
							*(1)			STRIPED SKUNK
		10		+	24		9			RIVER OTTER
	7	7	*(1)	3	10	5	*(8)	4	2	MULE DEER
										WHITE-TAILED DEER
										DEER species
					14					MOOSE
						4				ELK
		6					1			PRONGHORN
5	7	6	2	12	4	10	10	9	2	TOTAL SPECIES



Table 1-5. SASKATCHEWAN CHRISTMAS MAMMAL COUNTS

SPECIES	LOCALITY & DATE										
	MELVILLE 26 December	MOOSE JAW 26 December	NAICAM 19 December	PIKE LAKE 02 January	PINE CREE R. PARK 25 December	PREECEVILLE 26 December	PRINCE ALBERT EAST 03 January	PRINCE ALBERT CITY 29 December	PRINCE ALBERT N.P. 20 December	QU'APPELLE DAM 31 December	
MASKED SHREW											
SHREW species											
EASTERN COTTONTAIL											
NUTTALL'S COTTONTAIL	1										
SNOWSHOE HARE	+	*(16)	*(5)	2	*	3	*(5)	2			
WHITE-TAILED JACK RABBIT	*(28)	1	1								
RICHARDSON'S GROUND SQUIRREL											
THIRTEEN-LINED GROUND SQUIRREL											
GREY SQUIRREL											
FOX SQUIRREL											
RED SQUIRREL	1	H(1)	+	12	16						
NORTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL											
NORTHERN POCKET GOPHER											
BEAVER	*(1)	*(1)									
DEER MOUSE											
GAPPER'S RED-BACKED VOLE											
MUSKRAT	*(1)	*(2)	1								
MEADOW VOLE	*(2)										
VOLE species	*(6)										
MOUSE species	*	*(1)	*(25)	*(10)	*(6)	1					
NORWAY RAT											
HOUSE MOUSE											
PORCUPINE	*(1)	*(1)	1	1							
COYOTE	*(7)	*(1)	1	+	1						
WOLF	4										
RED FOX	2	*(7)	*(1)	*(1)	+	1	*(3)				
RACCOON	*(1)										
FISHER	*(2)										
ERMINE											
LONG-TAILED WEASEL											
LEAST WEASEL	*(1)	*(3)									
WEASEL species	*(1)	*(2)	*(3)	*(3)	*(2)						
MINK	*(2)	*(2)	*(1)								
BADGER											
STRIPED SKUNK	S(1)										
RIVER OTTER	*(2)										
MULE DEER	36	*(2)	2								
WHITE-TAILED DEER	*(2)	13	*(2)	3	8	*(2)	+	3			
DEER species	*(5)										
MOOSE	1										
ELK	61										
PRONGHORN	+										
TOTAL SPECIES	4	11	6	8	11	3	5	1	15	10	



Table 1-6. SASKATCHEWAN CHRISTMAS MAMMAL COUNTS

RAYMORE 24 December	REGINA 26 December	ROUND LAKE 02 January	SASKATOON 26 December	SCOTT 02 January	SKULL CREEK 26 December	SNOWDEN 27 December	SPINNEY HILL 31 December	SPRING VALLEY 28 December	SQUAW RAPIDS 17 December	SPECIES
1										MASKED SHREW
										SHREW species
					6					EASTERN COTTONTAIL
										NUTTALL'S COTTONTAIL
3	1	*(12)	11	*(1)		*(15)			*	SNOWSHOE HARE
4	16	*(2)	2		2	1		*	1	WHITE-TAILED JACK RABBIT
										RICHARDSON'S GROUND SQUIRREL
										THIRTEEN-LINED GROUND SQUIRREL
										GREY SQUIRREL
										FOX SQUIRREL
H(2)	12	*(6)	2	1		3			17	RED SQUIRREL
										NORTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL
										NORTHERN POCKET GOPHER
L(1)						L(2)			L(3)	BEAVER
4	*(14)									DEER MOUSE
2										GAPPER'S RED-BACKED VOLE
L(6)		*(1)	1						L(1)	MUSKRAT
3	*(11)									MEADOW VOLE
										VOLE species
	*	*	*(9)		*	*(4)		*		MOUSE species
*										NORWAY RAT
*										HOUSE MOUSE
2	*(2)		*(3)		*(2)				1	PORCUPINE
H(3)	1	*(16)	7		*(6)	*(9)		2	3	COYOTE
									*(2)	WOLF
*(4)	14	*(1)	2		1	*(1)		*(1)	*(2)	RED FOX
	*(2)									RACCOON
										FISHER
	1	*(1)						+		ERMINE
1		*(5)	*(2)		2	*(1)				LONG-TAILED WEASEL
		*(3)	1							LEAST WEASEL
*(3)	*(5)		*(11)			*(2)			*(7)	WEASEL species
		*(1)			+			+	*(2)	MINK
D(1)									*(1)	BADGER
S(1)	*(4)					*(1)		+		STRIPED SKUNK
									*(1)	RIVER OTTER
			1		+			6		MULE DEER
23	*	*(5)	*(35)	*(2)	+	*(17)	3		3	WHITE-TAILED DEER
										DEER species
						1			2	MOOSE
						*(2)			*(7)	ELK
					+					PRONGHORN
17	13	12	12	3	11	12	1	9	15	TOTAL SPECIES



Table 1-7. SASKATCHEWAN CHRISTMAS MAMMAL COUNTS

SPECIES	LOCALITY & DATE									
	TISDALE 25 December	TOMPKINS 04 January	WARMAN 26 December	WEYBURN 19 December	WHITE BEAR 26 December	WHITE BEAR LAKE 17 December	WHITEBEECH 28 December	WOLSELEY 27 December	YORKTON 19 December	
MASKED SHREW	1									
SHREW species	*(4)	*(1)	7							
EASTERN COTTONTAIL	2									
NUTTALL'S COTTONTAIL	3	1	10							
SNOWSHOE HARE	*(13)	*(16)	*(100)	*(4)	1	42				
WHITE-TAILED JACK RABBIT	*(3)	2	*(8)	3	38					
RICHARDSON'S GROUND SQUIRREL	2									
THIRTEEN-LINED GROUND SQUIRREL	1									
GREY SQUIRREL	1									
FOX SQUIRREL	2	2								
RED SQUIRREL	2	2	*(3)	31						
NORTHERN FLYING SQUIRREL	2									
NORTHERN POCKET GOPHER	1									
BEAVER	*(2)	12								
DEER MOUSE	4									
GAPPER'S RED-BACKED VOLE	3									
MUSKRAT	18									
MEADOW VOLE	1	*(6)	13							
VOLE species	1									
MOUSE species	1	*(4)	*(14)	34						
NORWAY RAT	3									
HOUSE MOUSE	2									
PORCUPINE	1	1	*(1)	30						
COYOTE	*(10)	11	*(3)	1	*(2)	*(2)	*(2)	49		
WOLF	2									
RED FOX	*(4)	+	*(10)	*(2)	*(1)	*(1)	*(2)	45		
RACCOON	*(3)	5								
FISHER	1									
ERMINE	10									
LONG-TAILED WEASEL	*(2)	*(1)	*(1)	17						
LEAST WEASEL	*(2)	10								
WEASEL species	*(1)	*(4)	22							
MINK	*(1)	16								
BADGER	*(1)	8								
STRIPED SKUNK	*(2)	*(1)	14							
RIVER OTTER	2									
MULE DEER	28	*(4)	120	19						
WHITE-TAILED DEER	*(10)	14	*(1)	4	3	*(10)	*(3)	*(6)	60	
DEER species	2									
MOOSE	7									
ELK	*(2)	6								
PRONGHORN	80	7								
TOTAL SPECIES	5	8	3	9	8	8	9	4	8	



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# NATURE LIBRARY

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## FIELD GUIDE TO THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA. Second Edition.

SCOTT, S.L., Editor. 1987. National Geographic Society, Washington. 464 pp. Paper \$27.00.

The best has been made better! And it has been done in only 4 years — less than a third of the time for major revisions to other major field guides. Because the first edition of this volume was reviewed in comparison with other guides in the March 1984 *Blue Jay*, only the more noteworthy changes relating to prairie province species will be mentioned here.<sup>2</sup> A more detailed review appears in *Wildbird* for October 1987.<sup>1</sup>

Minor changes have been made to many of the 220 plates but at least three have been completely redone: the number of swallow plumages and postures has more than doubled on two plates and the cuckoo page has been repainted with both Black and Yellow-billed looking more like themselves. Further improvements include winter and immature plumages of loons, and changes to dowitchers, Stilt Sandpiper, male Northern Harrier and undoubtedly others. The foot of the male Connecticut Warbler, that had been criticized as being too big, has now been hidden by a dead leaf!

A few range maps have been changed, e.g. Bald Eagle now has a more restricted breeding distribution in northern

Manitoba and the Turkey Vulture has been reduced in Saskatchewan to the southwest corner of the province, although it breeds beyond this area.

Should you buy the new edition if you have the old one? Probably not, but you might try getting it as a gift or even using it as justification for having one guide at home and one in the car. Wherever you go birding in North America, it is the first bird guide you should pack, original or revised.

<sup>1</sup> GARRETT, K.L. 1987. National Geographic Society's field guide to the birds of North America, second edition (1987). *Wildbird* 1(3):52-53, 56-57.

<sup>2</sup> GOLLOP, J.B. 1984. The new bird identification books. *Blue Jay* 42(1):3-11.

— Reviewed by *Bernie Gollop*, 2202 York Avenue, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. S7J 1J1

## NORTHERN FOREST OWL SYMPOSIUM PROCEEDINGS

As noted in the September 1987 issue these proceedings are now available. Canadian residents may obtain copies by writing to **R.W. Nero, Wildlife Branch, Biological Services, Box 14, 1495 St. James Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba. R3H 0W9**

United States residents should write to **R.H. Hamre, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colorado, U.S.A. 80526** Ask for **General Technical Report RM-142**.



## HERITAGE CONSERVATION — THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

E. NEVILLE WARD with BETH KILLHAM.  
1987. University of Waterloo Press. 200  
pp. \$12.50 (in US\$ outside Canada).

This publication was prepared and funded by the Lands Branch, Environment Canada and published by the Heritage Resources Centre, University of Waterloo.

It provides a national overview of planning for the natural heritage environment as it is structured throughout Canada. It begins with an overview of international conventions and programs which help to protect Canada's natural heritage within a world context. This is followed by a description of lands protected by the federal government through the Canadian Wildlife Service, the Parks Service and through the National Capital Commission. The largest part of the report is an overview of natural heritage legislation, policies and programs for each province and territory. Finally, the programs of six of the numerous non-government organizations which have programs to protect natural heritage are discussed to provide an indication of the kinds of activities carried out by such groups across Canada.

A vast amount of data exist on Canada's natural areas. These have been put in a tabular format which includes the names, area (in hectares), year of establishment, and designation (park, reserve, etc.) of all formally protected lands. National and provincial data summaries are found in the discussion of policies and programs. The information and data, which have been provided and verified by many agencies at all levels, are, to the best of our knowledge, current as of January 1987.

Order from the **University of Waterloo Press, Dana Porter Library, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario. N2L 3G1**

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE URBAN NATURAL AREAS WORKSHOP, 24 JANUARY 1987

FEDERATION OF ALBERTA NATURALISTS. 1987. *Alberta Naturalist* 17(3). 73 pp. \$8.00

The Proceedings for the Urban Natural Areas Workshop includes articles and panel presentations relating to urban natural areas in Alberta, Canada, the United States and Great Britain. It should prove a useful reference source for anyone interested in promoting the establishment and use of urban natural areas. Contributors of the 15 articles and 16 photographs include wildlife biologists, naturalists, park interpreters, environmental educators, city and public lands planners and an environmental lawyer.

Order from **Federation of Alberta Naturalists, Box 1472, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. T5J 2N5**

## ROBERT LISTER COLLECTION

A special natural history collection honouring the late Robert Lister has been started at the Tofield Municipal Library. The collection focuses on birds, wildlife and conservation within Alberta and in the prairie provinces.

We would appreciate any donations of books, periodicals, monographs, pamphlets, etc., relevant to the above-mentioned topics to include in this special collection, and would be happy to arrange for pick-up in the Edmonton area, or to assist with postage costs.

For further information about the Robert Lister Collection, please contact **Elizabeth Hubbard, Librarian, Tofield Municipal Library (403) 662-3838, or Box 479, Tofield, Alberta. T0B 4J0**





**SASKATCHEWAN NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY**  
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